The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,923.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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Alines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam-ship Company's Steamers Call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, as above on MONDAY, the 24th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 800.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th Sept.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the CARGO of COAL, per ship GRECIAN, which arrived here from Dundee on the 10th instant, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE with the CAPTAIN at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes. The Vessel is now ready to discharge.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable effects of the late Major Crawford, 6th Royal Regiment, comprising rich star cut thin stem glassware, very superior dinner tea and coffee services, gentleman's garments, lady's hall, dinner and morning dresses, hats and bonnets, flowers and wreaths, carpets, a first class splendid order made C. spring landau by Harris and Son, London, a pair of very handsome fast trotting grey Australian geldings, saddlery, &c, at No. 154, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th Sept., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 154, Malabar Hill, the surplus effects of the late Major Crawford, 6th Royal Regiment, comprising rich star cut thin stem glassware, very pretty harlequin dinner service, very neat and handsome new shaped pink lined turquoise-rope, handles and feet tea and coffee services, very neat and handsome new shaped bamboo, blue insects painted, breakfast service, very handsome white, green, and gold dessert service, white and gold bachelor tea service, very handsome white jet fancy flower painted toilet service, handsome drawing room China table, bowl and flower pots richly engraved, deep diamond cut claret jug with silver gilted top and handle, very handsome porcelain pedestal, Hinks patent Duplex kerosine oil lamps, English made gentleman's suits, coats, waistcoats, trowsers, breeches, linen shirts, muslin and twill cloth door curtains, very handsome large and small size drawing room carpets, lady's handsome merino, serge and silk walking, morning, dinner, afternoon and very rich and handsome ball dresses, pieces of Japanese silk, handsome white bonnets with flowers and feathers, handsome flowers and wreaths, white satin ball boots and shoes, ribbons, banians, gentlemen's hats, boots and shoes, gentlemen and lady's saddles, regimental saddles, &c.

At 3 P. M. if not previously disposed off.

A first-class splendid strong order made C spring landau, by Harris & Son, London, with patent hood, when closed forming a comfortable close carriage, lined blue morocco with poles and a pair of lamps complete.

1 pair very handsome and powerful fast trotting grey Australian geldings.

Sets of brass plated mounted double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

N. B.—The sale will commence with the sundry articles not described in the catalogue, and those mentioned in the catalogue will be sold after the carriage and horses have been sold.

McEWEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., a consignment of this excellent beer, received per "Carradale." This consignment consists of—

105 casks each 4 doz quarts.
45 casks each 7 doz. pints.

in perfectly sound condition, having just arrived, which will be sold in lots of 1 or 2 casks at a time to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
7 cases white shirtings.
10 cases white ground steam prints,
5 cases do. do. madder prints.
5 bales grey jacconets.

SALE OF SHARES in the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited, and Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited, and Debenture Bonds in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 3 p. m.

On account of the Estate of the late H. F. Purcell, Esq:—
10 Shares in the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late A. E. Pelle, Esq.:—
10 Shares in the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late E. E. Morton Esq.:—
17 Shares in the Bombay Co-operate Society, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late Charles Wilson Carpenter, Esq:—
30 Debenture Bonds in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Also on account of the estate of the late H. F. Purcell, Esq.:—
A small quantity of wines, consisting of champagne, sparkling moselle, hock, sherry, and whiskey.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 p.m. the valuable jewellery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkureen, comprising gold ornaments called kakans, kooiuck, chundunhar, heerakunthy, chund, paties, toddas set with diamond, bars, goondas, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl koodys, moogrees, salkees, nag, nose ring, chandia, kaligathy, tunmony, kap, and other ornaments, silver cups, boxes, lotas, chowfools, chunam box, trays, saucers, kammul, anklets called sackla, utterdanee, currundia, &c, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPARELS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., sell by Public Auction in Agiary Lane, near Funuswady, the household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkureen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. No. 40, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A BEST COLLECTION OF PARIAN STATUES AND BUSTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:—

A collection of rare and well-known men's Parian figures and busts in great variety.
35 casks apolinaris water in quarts.
5 casks do in soda-water bottles.
Few dozen English made dressing glasses of size.
Dindigul cigars and smoking tobacco.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
HAS ARRIVED.
Per Tin Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	3	0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3	0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0	12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer LUMLEY CASTLE, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

TIVOLI BEER.

TO CLOSE a CONSIGNMENT, CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in price will be made if taken in quantities.

KNOOP & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

NOTICE.

LOST or STOLEN at the Fort Market this morning, TWO CHEQUES, one No. 209109 for Rs. 5.5.0 in favour of Captain Burns, of the ship Earl of Zetland; and another, No. 136101 for Rs. 665-4-10, in favour of Cowasjee and Nusserwanjee, Dubashes. Both of the above cheques are dated 12th September, and are drawn by Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., on the Bank of Bombay. Payment of them is stopped. Any one finding and bringing them to the undersigned will be rewarded.

COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Dubashes.

Military Square Lane, 13th September 1877.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 45 per Share (being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum) will be PAID on and after the 17th instant to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd idem, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, the THIRD DIVIDEND for the half year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. (60) SIXTY per share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 15th instant.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Auditors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1878, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 28th September 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1877, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 30th September 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

Will come into force 1st October 1877,
THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX,
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.

INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE.
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume, which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 24th day of September 1877, at 3 p m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2585 of 1877, dated 8th instant (General Department), stating that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Viceroy and Governor General intimating that he has given his sanction to Bombay Bill No. 5 of 1877, and stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the Town Council and the Corporation will take into their earliest consideration and definitely decide on a scheme for additional drainage in the city.

2. Consideration of the following Resolution of the Town Council, dated 24th July 1877:—

"That this Council recognizes the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay and undertakes to recommend the Corporation to provide the means for this purpose.

"That Government be requested to appoint a Special Commission to determine what scheme is the best for the Municipality to adopt, or to invite an eminent English Engineer to come out to Bombay and settle the question.

"That this Resolution be submitted to the Corporation before being sent in to Government."

3. Further consideration of the Resolution of the Corporation passed on 16th July 1877 on the subject of the Punchayet Wady Well Case (now before the High Court) as follows:—

"That the consideration of the terms on which it is proposed to settle the Punchayet Wady Well Case be deferred to next meeting."

4. Consideration of a Resolution of the Town Council, dated 17th July 1877, recommending that a respectful memorial be addressed to the Government of India (with reference to a letter from Government No. 4145, dated 6th July 1877, General Department) on the subject of the Municipality being granted land on Malabar Hill, free of cost, for the Tulsi Reservoir.

5. Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution No. 5542 of 1877, dated 11th instant, Revenue Department, regarding the terms on which the Collector of Bombay proposes to hand over to the Municipality portions of the Flats.

6. Government Resolution No. 2099, General Department, dated 18th July 1877, stating that Government have directed the payment of Rs. 90,000, being the State contribution for the year 1877 towards the cost of the Police. Ditto No. 3831, Financial Department, dated 6th September 1877, stating that Rs. 90,000 may be included in the Municipal Budget for 1878 as the Government contribution towards the expenses of the Police for that year.

7. Sanction to be asked to an increase of pay of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, to which he will be entitled on 1st October next in accordance with the arrangement made, on the re-organization of the Police Force, by the late Inspector-General of Police, Colonel H. Bruce, C.B. The charge to be met this year by a transfer from savings under section 2—European Land Police.

8. Government Resolution No. 4008 of 1877, Judicial Department, appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent as Deputy Commissioner of Police on Rs. 800 a month.

By order of the Chairman,
H WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council,

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th September 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO.'S TAILORING DEPT.

is replete with Textures suitable for all parts of India, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color......	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool........	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge..	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits..	30	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

	Rs.	a.
Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	00
Superfine do. do.	1	
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades....from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

	Rs.	a.
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

	Rs.	a.
MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from............35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ....each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps........ 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ....doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	0
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot....... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring..........1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	12	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach..........5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silver, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S., St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JÁNOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in billious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO.'S BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—One of the best preventives of and remedies for Fever, Ague, and all Periodic and Malarious diseases. Its properties as a febrifuge are equal to those of Quinine, and in many cases it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Re. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at the Windsor Castle Hotel, Byculla, there will be FREE and EASY. GOOD MUSIC.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a WHOLESALE WINE BUSINESS. Address "Z," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an EUROPEAN BANDMASTER for H. M.'s 19th Bombay N. I. Apply, stating terms, to BAND PRESIDENT, Sholapore.

FOR SALE, PRICKLY COMFREY BULBS, just received from England. Apply to the MANAGER, Purvis' Agency.

FOR SALE, in Surat, Good TONGA and PONIES, Rs. 375. Address E. HOSKING, C.S., Post Office, Bombay.

HINDUSTANI LESSONS—Munshi Abdul Karim can devote a few hours daily to gentlemen wishing to study Hindustani. Good testimonials and references. Address 67, Bhusar Wara, Bombay.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, just received, 14 As. per lb. FRESH HAMS, 13 As. per lb. CURRANTS, 4 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S S. AGRA, to proceed in her to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 22nd September.

Apply, stating terms, &c. to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs. 22	0
,, Amontillado	,, 26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	,, 50	0
Green Seal Champagne	,, 38	0
Red and Gold label Claret	,, 11	8
,, ,, Pontet Canet	,, 20	0
,, ,, Sauterne	,, 14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	,, 38	0
,, Geneier Frere's	,, 27	0
Christians Beer	Rs. 6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts.	

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned is appointed SURVEYOR to the RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING, New York, and is AUTHORISED to GRANT CERTIFICATES of CLASSIFICATION to VESSELS, in conformity with the rules of the Association.

JOHN DIXON.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL.
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON JAMES McALISTER, Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no communication will be received.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Major,
7th Regiment, N.I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Tanna, 11th September 1877.

D. FERNANDES & CO,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS are CAREFULLY DISPENSED with the PUREST DRUGS and Chemicals, Under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES, who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE.
MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Patent Medicine of all kinds; Dietetic Preparations; Requisites: Pebble Spectacles; Eye Glasses and Pre Smelling Salt bottles in varieties, &c.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon, Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ,, 25
Ditto 3 gallons ,, 33
Ditto 4 gallons ,, 44

⁂ Any of the above can be covered with coir for travelling at an extra charge of 4 to 6 rupees.

THACKER & Co.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1876, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment of Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

Directors:

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitors.

Bankers:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitor:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Secretaries and Managers:
Messrs GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Bombay.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, July 25, 1877.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST for the First Issue of Shares in the above Company will be CLOSED on the 30th instant. A few shares only remain, and will be alloted in order of application. Holders of Shares of First Issue will be entitled to priority, when the Second Issue is made for the extension of the Mill.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of

CHEROOTS
and
CIGARS,

which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME		Rs.	20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,,	2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	,,	17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,,	2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME		,,	20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,,	2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	,,	17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,,	2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS		,,	15	per 1,000
Do.		,,	1-12	per Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES		Rs.	20	per 1,000
Do.		,,	2-4	per Box of 100
FAVORITAS		,,	22	per 1,000
Do.		,,	2-8	per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE		,,	25	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,,	3	per Box of 100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH SEPT. 1877.

THE month of September, what with Hindoo and Parsee holidays, is always a slack time in business locally, but we do not remember in previous years having ever experienced such an entire absence of trade of all kinds, whether imports or exports, as we have had to report during the past two months. Bad and unprofitable business has been unfortunately no new feature in the commercial records of Bombay during the past dozen years, but this is not what is complained of so much at present as the utter cessation of all active operations. It is now three weeks since we have had either a Canal steamer or sailing vessel loading on the berth for the United Kingdom—even the regular liners having had to go to other ports to find employment,—and to all appearance it will yet be as many months before much material improvement can be expected, as there seems no prospect of any exports worth speaking of being available within that period, while Piece Goods and like articles of import have got into such a state from the absence of demand and accumulation of stock, that an early recovery is more than can be hoped for. The original cause of all this is still the same—famine, and famine traffic. The purchasing power of a large proportion of the population has been reduced to an extent which it will take more than one good season to recover, while the preference given by the railways to supplies for the famine districts continues to prevent export produce coming forward. Depressed however, as things are at the moment, and likely to continue for the next three months, it is satisfactory to know that for the more distant future prospects are steadily improving. Throughout the Bombay Presidency rains have been general, and we may pretty safely assume that actual famine will disappear on this side as the crops mature. Even in Madras an improvement is noticeable, slight perhaps, but decided, and should the usual N. E. Monsoon give a plentiful rainfall next month, the end of January would probably see the end of the famine, and at the same time a marked recovery in the state of business. We cannot, of course, expect even then to jump from depression such as now prevails to extreme activity, but prospects are sufficiently bright to warrant the anticipation of at least a moderately good season were the famine well out of the way.

We learn by wire this morning that the usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday resulted in £256,000 being allotted on Calcutta only, at an average of 1s. 8·83d., tenders at 1s. 8 13/16d. per rupee receiving in full both in bills and transfers. The rates obtained are the same as the previous week, and, as was then the case, the demand for remittance to this side is evidently limited from the fact of the allotments being £9,000 under the amount offered. Bar Silver in the meantime has not changed, the latest quotation being still 54½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 13/16d. per rupee, notwithstanding that each week brings advice of large shipments for this side.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 8th instant showed further withdrawals from the Government Balances of 15 lacs, but the public demand having fallen off to the extent of 22 lacs, the Cash Balance was increased by about 7 lacs. This improvement, as we mentioned, was quite anticipated last week, and no change was therefore made or expected in the advertised rates of interest and discount which still stand at 7 per cent. on fixed and 8 per cent. on demand loans. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta also maintain their previous figures, which are 2 per cent. above the Bank of Bombay. The general appearance of the market is somewhat easier owing to the improvement which has taken place in Crop prospects, and as there is next to nothing doing in the shape of export business, the Exchange Banks are in no way short of funds. Government requirements however are and must continue heavy, and notwithstanding the ease in other directions, this influence may yet force the Presidency Banks to higher rates.

EXCHANGE.—In no branch of business has the late dulness been more apparent than in Sterling Exchange, the transactions both in Bank and Private Paper having been limited in the extreme, while rates have remained almost devoid of fluctuation. The opening quotations for the mail were the same as the closing rates for last steamer, viz., 1s 8 15/16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 9 3/16d. to ¼d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, and these figures remained unchanged till this morning when the result of the biddings for Council drafts induced a somewhat easier feeling, and during the morning a reduction of 1/16d. per rupee was made in the Banks' drawing rates. During the afternoon however, owing to firm accounts from Calcutta, 1/32d. of the decline was recovered, and with this exception closing rates are therefore the same as a week ago, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 29/32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 3/16d. to ¼d., 6 months' 1s. 9⅜d. to 7/16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9¼d., 6 months' 1s. 9 7/16d. per rupee. In future delivery bills the amount negotiated has been very small. Demand Bank Paper for delivery up to the end of the year has been done to a limited extent at 1s. 9d., but it is questionable whether the rate could be obtained at the close. A transaction in 3 months' sight Credits for January delivery is reported at 1s. 9 5/16d., but there are equally few buyers and sellers so far forward, the uncertainty generally felt as to the future course of the market rendering people indisposed to operate.

On Calcutta, there has not been much done this week, and the enquiry for Demand Bills having been less active, the quotation has receded to ⅛ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount, but the rate is almost nominal.

On China, the nominal rate for 60 days' sight Bills is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation by wire for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A slightly steadier feeling has been apparent yesterday and to-day owing to firmer advices from Calcutta, but previously the greatest depression prevailed, and a further decline of ½ per cent. is exhibited by our quotations. It is not unlikely, however, that we may now be seeing the beginning of a slight reaction consequent on the more hopeful aspect of affairs in the famine districts; moreover, we have seen a most rapid fall—3 per cent. in two months—and this of itself generally tends in the long run to develop an opposite movement. The position though is scarcely ripe for any material rise, so much uncertainty yet prevailing as to the fate of Madras and what further calls will be made therefrom on Government resources. If no further loan is necessary, and England does not become involved in the Turco-Russian war, values can scarcely fail to undergo a considerable advance later on, but the "if" in both cases is in the meantime quite sufficient to prevent speculative buying. We quote to-day:—Fours Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 93¾ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101⅜ to ½.

SHARES.—Business has been extremely quiet this week, the market having been closed for two days for Hindoo holidays, and as a general rule, prices have not undergone material fluctuation. In *Banks* we have to notice a decline of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, the quotation at the close being 36½ per cent. premium. National Bank of India have advanced Rs 3 per share. *Land* Companies remain dull without fluctuation. *Press* shares are very quiet, and the only movements to notice are a decline of Rs. 100 in Akbar and Rs. 20 in Mofussil Company, while Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 10 per share. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies as a general rule are steady and unaltered, but the following fluctuations have taken place. An advance of Rs. 75 in Broowangee Mills, Rs. 30 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 25 in Soonderdas. A decline of Rs. 30 per share has taken place in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Colaba, Rs. 15 in Alexandra, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Bombay Hemp and Jute, and Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 5 per share in Coorla, Hindustan, Nursey, and Oriental.

The PIECE GOODS market has latterly shown a somewhat better feeling owing to the daily improving accounts from up-country, and the future is so much more hopefully regarded that indents on a moderate scale have once more begun to go forward. On the spot, however, stocks of all descriptions have accumulated to an extent which checks all hope of immediate improvement, and the few alterations we make in our quotations are again in favour of buyers. Transactions, although slightly larger than last week, are still on a comparatively small scale, the estimated clearances from the Bazaar since last mail left being 800 packages, and from first hands 400 to 500 packages. Of these the bulk consisted of Grey Shirtings which has been almost the only description in anything like moderate request. For local-made goods the demand is still most limited, and the greater number of the mills are now working to stock. For the time being this prevents prices from being forced unduly low, but should the long expected demand not come in the course of the next month or two the mills have a very critical time to face.

TWIST.—There is nothing new to notice in the position of Yarns. Like goods, stocks are daily increasing, and sellers rest their hopes of improvement on the better advices from the districts. In the meantime, however, the greatest dulness prevails and prices are all but nominal. This is specially the case in local Yarns, stocks of which are probably larger now than at any previous time.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The enquiry is most limited and supplies being liberal, prices have further declined As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is in similar case and values have receded to a like extent. *Iron* is dull and difficult of sale at nominally previous prices.

COALS.—The market is a shade steadier inasmuch as there is less pressure to sell to arrive, but buyers still show no signs of operating, and prices are nominally unaltered in the absence of fresh business. We quote to arrive:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 14 to Rs. 14½, Watson's Hartley Rs. 14 to Rs. 14½, Cardiff Rs. 15 to Rs. 15½, Glasgow Hard Splint Rs. 13 to Rs. 13½, per ton alongside.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the tenor of the telegraphic advices from Liverpool our market during the early part of the week was quiet with next to nothing doing, but within the past day or two is again firmer with a partial advance of Re. 1 per candy. At this level sellers holding but small stocks, and those mostly of very inferior quality, are by no means pressing sellers, although, as will be observed from our quotations, the sterling cost to sell is quite ½d. to ⅝d. per lb. over Liverpool currencies. The purchases reported during the week make up a total of about 2,400 bales, of which about 1,000 bales were for export, and the balance for local consumption.

There have been no sailings of Cotton during the week, so that the *Clearances* from 1st January to date are still 798,719 bales, as against 905,822 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the past week have been 520 bales, against 3,044 bales for the corresponding week last year and 2,775 bales in 1875.

New Crop reports continue steadily to improve, rain having at last fallen in Kattiwar and Kutch, the only two districts of this Presidency which were really in danger at the time of our last report. The crops there, although saved from utter destruction, cannot however be nearly so good as they would have been had the rain fallen earlier, but in all the other districts the Cotton plants are most promising, and there can now be little doubt that the yield will be over last season. Some estimate an increase of 100,000 to 150,000 bales will be available for shipment from January to June as compared with the first six months of this year, and to our thinking it is not at all unlikely that such may be the case, but estimates yet are to a very great extent mere guess-work, and we hesitate to give even approximate figures for another month or so.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Coast and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Full-pressed—		℘ Candy	℘ lb. C. & F.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	.... Rs. 205	= 5 9/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Good (nominal)	do.	.... „ 198	= 5⅜d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... „ 195	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	.... „ 192	= 5¼d.
„ Dhollera Good (nominal)	do.	.... „ 200	= 5 7/16d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... „ 197	= 5⅜d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	.... „ 195	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	.... „ 191	= 5 3/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Supplies are still light, and for export transactions have been quite insignificant. We quote still Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is slightly easier at a decline of As. 1 to As. 2 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 7-15 per cwt. Purchases like supplies are very limited.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the improved crop accounts from all quarters, prices of Wheat are not only firmly supported, but the best qualities suitable for export are Re. 1 per candy higher, owing to the difficulty in getting supplies forward. We quote best White Rs. 40 to Rs. 41, Mixed Rs. 39, per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE BELL, 341 tons, Captain W. Lynn, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

THE SHIP FRANK CARVILL, 1,489 tons, Catain W. Prendergast, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP GREAT VICTORIA, 2,278 tons, Captain J. Cosey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILL, 966 tons, Captain H. J. Hensan, will sail to-day for Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. AVA, 1,709 tons, Captain W. J. Dickinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 27th,) via Galle and Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GREENOCK, 1,224 tons, Captain A. Slater, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Newport, (May 29) with a cargo of 1828 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BEAN UAMHA, 1,359 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool. (May 30th), with a cargo of 1,902 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Maddigan, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (Augst 4th), via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

From Liverpool—Captain and Mrs Forgett, Mrs Mahamed, two children and E nurse, Mrs John Storrar, five Misses and Master Storrar, Miss Henderson, Major Terry, Dr Finlay, Mr Kent, Mr Jackson, Mr W Clarke, and Mr Fernandes.

From Aden—Seven deck passengers. She brought the following cargo.

2,453 packages piece goods, 7,472 bars and 3,436 bundles iron, 734 bales twist, 20 packages sewing machines, 220 pigs lead, 20 barrels ham, 50 cases and 150 ingots copper, 30 cases slates, 384 cases wine and spirit, 30 kegs shot, 19 cases earthenware, 240 bundles steel, 132 packages paints, 50 cases varnish, 50 drums oil, 151 boxes soap, 140 bundles hoops, 42 casks beer, 1,964 bags grain, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Lumley Castle (s) ..	Brown	London.
	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Liverpool.
	A. Mackenzie	Homewood	Liverpool.
	Eblana	Leven	Liverpool.
	Blenhiem (s)	Hobman	Tyne.
	Ava (s)	Dickson	Calcutta, Aug 27.
	Bean Uamha	Thompson	Liverpool, May 30.
	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Aug 4.
	Greenock	Slater	Newport, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Medina (s)	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Earl of Zetland	Burne	Calcutta.
	Inveravon	Thomas	Calcutta.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday —
Ship Great Victoria, Cosey, to Calcutta.
Ship Sir J. Lawrence, Burt, to Calcutta.
Ship Frank Carvill, Prendergast, to Calcutta.
Ship Lady Melvill, Henson, to Moulmein.
Barque Bell, Lynn, to Colombo.

The ship Nearchus, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Robinia (s)	Jones	Bombay, Aug 28.
	Meinam (s)	Lequerrui	Point de Galle, Sept 3.
	Pembroke (s)	James	Bombay, Aug 30.
	Rosedhu	....	Melbourne, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Sues (s)	....	....
	Standard (s)	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Zambesi s—14 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 35,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 22 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 50,000, The N Bank of India.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—7 boxes silver coins, value Rs. 14,000, The H and S Bank; 127 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 3,00,000, The Agra Bank; 81 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 2,00,000, The C Bank of I S and China.
Pekin s—70 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Palm s—12 package medicine of other sorts, Nuthoo Muljee; 12 casks shot, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy.
Scottish s—5 hogsheads earthenware, Soomar Veera; 25 casks blacking, Jooma Succoor.
Guinevere—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Lorne s—26 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Venetia s—10 cases medicine of other sorts, Heptoola Ahmedally.
Assam s—80 drums linseed and 6 casks paints, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Zambesi s—1 box gold, value Rs. 1,700, Hajee Ally Bebanee; 1 box gold coins, value Rs. 3,600, A M S A M M Sheerajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, The New Bank of Bombay.

FROM ADEN.

Zambesi s—1 box gold, value of Rs. 4,200, The C M Bank of I L and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—646 cwts wheat, W Nicol, and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—4 boxes bars, value Rs. 1,60,000, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 4 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—29 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 25 bales cotton and 123 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 67 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 29 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 25 bales twist, Hajee Mahomed Hassum; 42 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed; 34½ chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 17 chests opium, E G Abraham; 86 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 92 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co.
Adria s—38 packages bysabole, S N Talatee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—5 chests opium, Heeralall Ramcurn; 4 chests opium, Hajareemull Goormookroy; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

27-76—Mr Fletcher—Mahaluxmibai vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass vs Dewaleebai—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nusgindass Hurjiwandass and others vs Brijruttondass Brijmohundass and another—Frescot and Winter.
612-74—Mr Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madan S vs Ragoo Balloo—Mr Turner.
419-77—Mr Turner—Narayen Hurry and others vs Peeroo Mahomed—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
306-76—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Radhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and others—Shapoorjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Stewart, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hill, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Rolland, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Connell, Col, Madras R E, from leave, from England.
Mattel, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Forjett, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Terry, Major, Bengal, 25th Regt, on duty, from England.
Guillemore, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from St Thomas' Mount.
Elmhirst, Capt, Madras 9th Regt, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Logan, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.
Hill, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.
Rolland, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 24th Regt, N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, Sept. 12.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut H J Nares, 17th Regt, to be Capt, from the 8th Aug.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—1st (Grenadiers) N I—Surg A K Stewart to officiate in Medl charge, vice Surg Major Hunter. Major H W Harris, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Mhow.

With reference to G O C 14th July, Lieut Francis has been appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commdr, 1st Sind Horse, in addition to his own duties as Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Veterinary Surg S R Startin, R A, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate: Major A F Curtis, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain J A Rowlandson, Wing Officer, 7th N I, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

Lieut E A Johnson, R A, is re-appointed to the Ordnance Department from the 4th instant, and will grade as Senior Third Class Commissary.

The following temporary appointments in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—Second Class Commissary of Ordnance Captain C W E Murphy to act as First Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Spring. Third Class Commissary of Ordnance Lieut E A Johnson to act as Second Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Caldecott. Third Class Commissary of Ordnance Captain H M Burgess to act as Second Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Murphy. The above appointments, as well as those ordered in G G O No 587, dated 31st ultimo, to take effect from the date on which Colonel A A Bayly takes charge of the Gunpowder Factory.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain E R Reay, Infantry. Major E O Ross, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Captain W S Hore, Infantry, 4 months, private affairs. Major A M Shewell, Staff Corps, 2 months, medical certificate. Surgeon M Heffernan, 3 months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Medical Officer has been allowed to retire from the service from the date specified:—Surgeon-General W Thom, 15th September 1877.

With the sanction of the Government of India the following is ordered as a temporary measure:—Major Lavard, 1-15th Foot, Commandant, Colaba Sanatarium, to hold Command of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in addition to his other duties.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 13th July 1877, is republished:—The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861:—Lieut-Col G A Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd July 1877. Lieutenant-Col S C Milford, Bombay Staff Corps, 4th July 1877.

G G O No 582 of 1872 not being clearly understood, it is hereby notified that advances for emergent military services are to be drawn from Civil Treasuries on emergent receipts, only when the emergency will not admit of delay until a cheque can be obtained from the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay.

The Government of India has decided on the recommendation of the late Ordnance Commission, to abolish finally the Arsenals both at Hyderabad and Belgaum, to organize a Second Class Arsenal at Kurrachee, and to provide temporarily for a Second Class Depot at Belgaum. In accordance with this decision, the Inspector General of Ordnance will at once issue the necessary order for the dispatch from Hyderabad to Kurrachee of all such ordnance stores as he may consider it advisable to remove, and for the disposal of the remainder in the manner most conducive to the interests of Government, and he will arrange with the Quarter Master General for the care and charge of all camp equipage and barrack stock now at Hyderabad and Belgaum.

The Inspector General of Ordnance will make arrangements for the disposal of all ordnance stores now at Belgaum in order that they may be removed, and the present permanent establishment of the Belgaum Arsenal be transferred or discharged immediately after the close of the monsoon.

Regiments and Batteries in the Belgaum District will, after the 1st November next, indent for all stores on the Arsenal, Bombay.

The designation Receiving and Issuing Conductor is abolished. Staff conductors will henceforth be classified as First and Second Class Permanent Conductors. The present Receiving and Issuing Conductors being designated First and the present Permanent Conductors Second Class, their staff allowance being regulated according to Art. 384 C of Vol I, of the Pay Code for India.

The term Grand Arsenal is also abolished. The Arsenal at Bombay will henceforth be known as the Bombay Arsenal.

The above changes will have effect from the 1st October 1877.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut-Col L C Barton Political Agent in Cutch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major H N Reeves, Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, is appointed to act as Political Agent in Cutch, during the absence of Colonel L C Barton on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr G H D Wilson, C S, First Assistant Collector, Kaira, in charge Panch Mahals, is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major H N Reeves, or until further orders.

The following appointments to have effect from 1st October next:—

Rao Saheb Madhaorao Janoji to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Kalyan in the Tanna District.

Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Balvant to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sholapur in the Poona District.

Surgeon J Davidson is appointed Superintendent of the Poona City Jail during the absence of Mr J McCarter, or until further orders.

Mr J McCarter, Superintendent of the Poona City Jail, is appointed Superintendent of the convict gang to be employed on the excavation works of the Gokak Canal.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV of 1865, to appoint Mr Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, CSI.

Rao Saheb Ramchundra Narsinvh, Mamlatdar of Shrigonda, and Azam Balwantrao Mahadeo, Acting Head Karkun of Nagar Taluka, in the District of Ahmednagar, are appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the District of Ahmednagar.

Khan Saheb Kawasji Edulji, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Umreth in the District of Ahmedabad, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Venayek Janardan Ganu, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Rahuri in the District of Ahmednagar, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmednagar.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Sirsi in the Kanara District, is allowed a further extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

Munshi Tharumal walad Pretamdass Shato, Head Munshi to the Mukhtyarkar of Mirpur Sakro, in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Kazi Ahmed walad Kazi Mian Muhammud, Head Munshi to the Mukhtyarkar of Kotri, in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Azam Dhirajram Sahebram, City Subordinate Magistrate at Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Mr Dosabhoy Framji, C S I, Presidency Magistrate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Wishwanath Mamlatdar, and Azam Narso Ganesh, First Karkun of the Koregaon Taluka, in the District of Satara, are appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the District of Satara.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Master Attendant, Kurrachee, to be also Conservator of the Port of Kurrachee.

Lakshiman Sakharam has been dismissed from the Office of Mahalkari of Peta Ambegaon, in the Poona Collectorate, and declared ineligible for re-employment in the Government service.

The services of Mr C G W Macpherson, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Madras.

Mr G C Whitworth is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, for relief purposes, during the absence of Mr C G W Macpherson, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant Beauclerk, R E, Acting Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, having been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Department, he is appointed to act as extra Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to order the following arrangements in the Irrigation Department as a temporary measure:—

Mr J H E Hart, M Inst CE, Acting Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, to act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Mr F R Griffith, CE, Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, and Officiating Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus, to act as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

Mr G N R Lambert, Acting Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal Division, to act as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, and Officiating Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus, in addition to his present duties.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 8.)

The services of Surgeon A E R Stephens are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 19th June last.

Mr E F Litchfield, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr A N Reuther to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Reuther is posted to the Punjab.

The services of Surgeon J C Lucas, Civil Surgeon, Bushire, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieut C E Yate, Officiating Political Assistant 3rd class, to officiate as Magistrate of Aboo and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajpootana.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut B Briscoe, 68th Foot, Wing Officer, 40th N I. Lieut V C Tonnochy, 6th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualty, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—Major General W K Babington, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; Colonel W T Money, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Captain H W Hastings, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of General Sir W L Griffies-Williams, Bart, Madras Infantry, on the 23rd May 1877.

The following Brevet promotion is made:—Major C S Steward, Madras Cavalry, to Lieut-Col, in succession to General Sir W L Griffies-Williams, Bart, deceased.

Col H A Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Major H D E W Chester, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain R Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut E Palmer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieut D A A Macpherson having fulfilled the necessary conditions, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain R B Lockwood, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Medical certificate, for eighteen months. Conductor J H Senior, Army Commissariat Department, medical certificate, for two years.

The services of Major A Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Lieut F Beauclerk, R E, Deputy Examiner, Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment under the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to Bombay as a temporary arrangement.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, H E the Governor General is pleased to notify, that in future non-commissioned officers of Departments on the Unattached List, who may be granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, will be allowed the British pay of the rank they hold on that list, and 6 pence a day ration money during the whole period of their absence, in addition to half staff pay for the first 6 months. Non-commissioned officers of Departments, who draw Infantry, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, or the Engineer rates of pay in India, will draw the British pay of those arms while on furlough. In the case of non-commissioned officers in receipt of consolidated salaries, half staff pay will be a moiety of the difference between such consolidated salaries and the pay of their rank on the Unattached List for a month of 30 days. Last pay certificates should show that the half staff pay has been calculated on this principle.

Mr H Rainier, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is transferred temporarily to the charge of the accounts or the Rajpootana State Railway as Officiating Deputy Examiner.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 14th, 8h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon .... 22nd, 3h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 14	Holyrood Day	5 49	6 2	4 6 m 5 11 a	9 46 m 10 6 a
Sat. 15	......	5 49	6 1	5 22 m 4 15 a	11 2 m 11 16 a
Sun. 16	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 0	6 59 m 5 55 a	0 52 a
Mon. 17	......	5 49	5 59	8 12 m 7 53 a	0 41 m 2 29 a
Tues. 18	......	5 50	5 59	9 11 m 9 10 a	26 m 3 31 a
Wed. 19	English Mail expected—First Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 58	9 54 m 9 58 a	3 14 m 4 9 a
Th. 20	......	5 50	5 57	10 25 m 10 35 a	4 0 m 4 39 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRENCH—September 5th, at Bellary, John Louis, the youngest and only son of Mr. and Mrs. John French, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 7th, at Albion Cottage, Simla, the wife of Mr William Anderson, of a son.

BEAVAN—September 3rd, at Murree, the wife of Captain Reginald Beavan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—September 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. R. Stevenson, Esq., of a son.

VISCARDI—September 6th, at Pondicherry, the wife of Robert Viscardi, Esq., Shevaroy Hills, of twins, boys.

DEATH.

MATTHEW—September 7th, at Mussoorie, Charles Bartholomew Matthew, Surgeon-Major Army Medical Department, aged 43 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877.

ONE great question in the Blue Book on the Native Army that we have to deal with is that much vexed one about civil employment for military officers. Lord Sandhurst, writing as Sir William Mansfield on this subject in March 1870, says that it fails in practice, and that the fault lies "with authorities who have "no thought or care for real military interests, "but consider only the passing convenience of "their administration and departments" (page 89). Probably, no man in India was a better judge on this point than Sir William Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, Commander-in-Chief, and a man who himself owed his success in life to his pen quite as much as to his sword. Sir William Mansfield's evidence is, to our mind, conclusive, but if anything more is wanted, Lord Napier of Magdala amply furnishes the requisite data by adducing some instances within his own knowledge of the results of a system which renders a military man a civilian one day, a soldier the next. These incidents animate so much dull matter in the Blue Book as to be worth quotation. Lord Napier, on page 312, says:—"I may give "a few instances *out of many*. A Major, who had "been in the Police, returned to his regiment for "the Punjab campaign. In the action of Chillianwalla it was found that the enemy had penetrated to the rear of the regiment. The "Major, being in command of his regiment "ordered it to 'change front to the rear on the "centre,' *a complicated movement which would have "resulted in the destruction of the regiment if "charged during the operation.* Fortunately, the "Adjutant remonstrated, and the Brigadier "ordered the regiment to turn to the right about "and immediately charge the enemy. In another "instance the officer had been the popular "postmaster of a central station for many years. "He rejoined the regiment about the time of the "annexation of Scinde. His regiment was ordered "there. His health was good enough to enable "him to sit in a quiet cantonment, but active "service was impossible. He immediately obtained leave on medical certificate. At this "time some regiments refused to go to Scinde "(no wonder we think), *others mutinied.* The "sepoys of this regiment, which was fortunately "a very good one, merely said, 'How are we "'to go if the Colonel Sahib does not come with "'us?' An officer from a civil department "joined to take command of his regiment in "Affghanistan. On the first occasion of his "meeting the enemy he was urged to charge. "He had no want of personal courage, but was "irresolute, *not knowing what to do.* At length "the enemy got into a position about him, "and prepared to charge; he then began to "form line *in order to charge up hill*, but the "Affghans charged down on him and swept "away his regiment with very considerable "loss. One officer returned from Police employ, "having groundless apprehensions of resistance, "ordered a guard with balled cartridge *and handcuffs* for the arrest of an officer of his regiment "*for delay in furnishing copies of some letters.* An "officer who had returned to Europe intending to "retire, and had entered into banking business "in England, unfortunately failed, and returning "to India, was placed in command of a regiment, "to the infinite disappointment of a very experienced 2nd in command. Another officer was "passed out of the Survey Department for "'inaptitude.' He was placed in officiating "command of a regiment. On a mess question "in which he was concerned personally, he convened a mess meeting to discuss the matter, but "on the officers exercising their undoubted right "of opinion, *he silenced them with threats of arrest*, "and, on returning to his quarters, cancelled the "order for the mess meeting, and said *that he "had assembled the officers to receive his orders.* "The harmony of the regiment was never restored "during his incumbency. Many similar instances "might be adduced to prove that officers who have "been long away from regimental employ can "very seldom rejoin in a high regimental position in the field without danger."

Now, will it be believed that in the face of these arguments and examples, Sir Henry Norman, the architect of disorganisation, has the audacity to cite the civil employ list as a most valuable reserve of officers for regimental duty under the new organisation? and yet this is the fact. Anything more weak and theoretical than Sir Henry Norman's defence of the Staff Corps and new organisation he himself had so much to do with, we have seldom read; and when we say that all his arguments and illustrations are confuted by such *practical* officers as Lord Sandhurst, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Charles Staveley, and many others, we are lost in amazement that the Secretary of State should accept the responsibility of acting upon them. But Sir Henry Norman is one of those men who, it is impossible to say how, succeed in obtaining the credit of an administrative sagacity they never possessed, and being a successful man and a popular man, his yards of minutes are accepted as so much military gospel. Sir Henry Norman's defence of the new organisation is abuse of the old, and when he says that this is better than that he gains his end—the obfuscation of people at home who know nothing about either.

Lord Sandhurst hit the nail fairly on the head when he said that the Native Army's efficiency was sacrificed to the convenience of the chiefs of departments—men who withdrew officers from it for their own private ends. Whenever military officers have made a name in the civil branch of the Service, that name has been gained at the expense of the army. And thus it has come to pass that the army, losing all its best officers, all its more ambitious and energetic men, has drifted into a condition of military inanition, just as if it was a man bled drop by drop of his life-blood for transfusion into the veins of another.

But we must now refer to a very singular result of this Military-Civil system and to one which is not entered in the Blue Book, copious as that is, though well worthy of attention. Our readers are aware that a special commutation scheme was sanctioned under the advice of the Government of India for the express purpose of relieving the Native Army of its grievous burden of field officers. Well, what is the result?—that it is the officers in civil employ who are the greatest gainers by this concession, they actually getting bonuses of public money and annuities *for relieving regiments of their presence!!* Of course, they have nothing whatever to do with the efficiency of the Native Army, since they are not serving with it; but the result of extending the concession to them is as we have described it—they block all improvement in the Native Army even to the last. Why, or for what reason military civilians should have a share in a benefit that is specially intended to quicken promotion *in regiments*, we are unable to discover, but so it is, and the annual retirements of 90, 30, and 30 field officers that we read about for each Presidency army is in fact a fallacy—we might as well read the retirement of a certain number of civilians *and* military men, not military men only.

There is an old and well-known story of a lion looking at a picture in which a man was depicted slaying the king of beasts, and saying "Ah, if I "was the artist the picture would have been "drawn very differently." So it is with the Native Army. It has been drawn by military civilians always, not by regimental officers, and the public has only heard the story of the first. Men like Sir Henry Norman, who owe everything to the civil employ system, are loud in their praises of it, but if regimental officers could attain the same political heights that the system gives the others, we should hear a different story, and perhaps read a very different Blue Book from this one, which ought to be bound in rose colour. True, the Commanders-in-Chief of the minor Presidencies, and many distinguished General officers and covenanted civilians have recorded their votes against the system of civil employ for military officers, but then the others are all powerful, and they are supposed to be the best judges of everything by virtue of their desks. We do not deny that the Native Army has turned out many able civilians from its ranks; what we urge is that the system is a great evil for that army.

THE Madras Famine has given birth already to an immense amount of sensational writing, some of which is no doubt just enough, though the greater part is very sickly. We observe that it has brought into existence a poet, who has written in its behalf a "Hindoo pastoral" purporting to come from the Madras districts. If any enemy to the impulsive Madras Famine Relief Committee had hired this poet to throw ridicule on the charitable movement in England, he could not have been more successful in his object than he has, for the poem is one of the most solemnly ludicrous productions we have ever seen in an intelligent English paper. To some extent the poem is an example of the ignorant and mawkishly sentimental literature which the English press occasionally pours forth on Indian subjects; but it stands pre-eminent among its fellows for weeping bathos. *Punch* had an amusing sketch the other day of a German playing one of his own pieces at the piano, and breaking down in tears, explaining to his audience that he must always "veep ven he hear goot music." It would appear as if there are in England people who must always weep when they hear of Indian famines, and our poet is one of these. He weeps, and weeps copiously, and we suppose that there may be many sensitive individuals in London who will readily mingle their tears with his if a sense of the ludicrous does not happen to dawn upon their intelligence before they abandon themselves to the lachrymose condition. Our readers may wonder who this famine poet can be. Well, he is the "Barrel-Organ" rhymer for *Truth.* Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, is a clever man, and we are at a loss to know whether it was his appreciation of humour that tempted him to allow his "Barrel-Organ" poet to choose the Madras Famine for a subject. Perhaps he was clever enough to think that the stupid public would be hoaxed into accepting the poet's story as a genuine outburst of poetic sentiment, just as stupid members of the same public have frequently allowed themselves to be imposed upon by flashy Stock Exchange transactions. However, no matter what his reason was, Mr. Labouchere, by publishing the poem we allude to, has given all who know anything about the affairs of India something to amuse them for a time to come. The poem is presumably meant to be set to music, for it is headed as follows—"*Tune*: Subscribe to the Lord Mayor's Indian Famine Fund." We do not know what music would suit the poem, it is so unique of its kind. We are to suppose a famine-stricken peasant lying in her hut with a daughter called "Edma," rather a singular name for a Madras female, for we do not remember hearing it in the course of our experience of Hindoo nomenclature. Says the mother—

"Crawl to the door my Edma, and gaze across the plain
The waggons must be nearing now, I heard their wheels again.
There! listen! don't you hear, my child? thank Vishnu, help is near.
Crawl quickly, Edma, darling, and shout, that they may hear.
"What say you, child? There's naught in sight? No, no, that cannot be!
You mock your mother, darling; oh, look again for me.
Hark! Now I hear the oxen low, they must be near the gate.
Shout, and say that we are dying, child, or aid will come too late."

The allusion to Vishnu is of course intended for "local colour." Edma apparently insists on saying that she does not see any waggons or lowing cattle, and the mother tells her to "say not that—'twould be too dark and dire." She then insists on Edma coming closer and closer, because her brain is all on fire. Edma kisses her, and then she says she feels better, and that it was only in a dream that she heard the wheels. Yet she feels she must die before the sun is low—

"'T is hard to leave you here alone, yet, child it must be so."

She, however, insists upon Edma living and weeping for her when she is dead. In order to enable Edma to do this she points to rice in "yonder pitcher." Edma wants her to take the meal in the pitcher, but the old woman refuses and says she would like to die with Edma's lips on hers "if it be Buddha's will." "Buddha" is more local colouring, and of course the poet does not care whether he makes his Madras peasant a Buddhist or a Vishnuite; perhaps he thinks they are all the same. Considering that this old woman persists in saying she is going to die, it is rather remarkable that she should think of entering into a long political lecture to Edma:—

"Can't you remember New Year's Day—ah, what a time was that,
When high enthroned on Delhi's plain our noble Viceroy sat,
When trumpets blared, and cannon roared, and fireworks hissed and flamed,
To let us know Victoria our Empress was proclaimed.
"Joy filled our hearts, my Edma; we hoped that from that day,
The darkest clouds that filled our sky would melt and pass away;
For we were simple folk that stood and did that scene discuss,
And we thought it meant that famine never more would fall on us.
"For we fancied that the Herald, though we heard not what he said,
Had announced that our worst troubles and our grievances had fled,
Since we were then one people with the English o'er the sea,
Like them to live in plenty, like them in peace to be.
"But, alas! my darling Edma, we were wrong, oh, very wrong,
And we found how very bitter our mistake had been, ere long,
For they took from us more taxes, for that Delhi show to pay,
And when our purse was empty, we became grim Famine's prey."

Poets are licensed to take liberties with space and time; therefore this one does not hesitate to make the old Madras female and Edma visitors to Delhi, just as if Delhi had been next door to any town you like to name in the Madras Presidency. We wonder, however, what taxes Edma's mother had to pay for the Proclamation ceremonial. We are not aware that any extra taxation had to be imposed upon anybody to defray the expenses of that event; but according to *Truth's* poet there must have been additional taxes—and very heavy ones, too—for they killed Edma's father—

"And with his last accents the tax gatherers he curst."

That was very dreadful, certainly; but we daresay the old man would not have wasted his breath in swearing at such a time, when it might have been much more usefully employed in invoking "Buddha" or "Vishnu," if he had only known that Lord Lytton managed to defray the Delhi expenses without giving authority to any tax-gatherer to raise money for the purpose. The old woman, however, is of as reckless a nature with her "last breaths" as her swearing old man was, for after repeating that she is going to die almost immediately, she follows up the lecture on the Delhi ceremonial by another upon the unfairness of the English people in spending money on the Ottoman and Russ while

"We poor Hindoos, Edma, if in agony we groan
And droop and die by thousands it's through no fault of our own."

Certainly not—who ever told the old woman that it was the fault of the poor Hindus to die? It is clear that somebody—perhaps that wicked tax-gatherer—must have been poisoning the ear both of Edma's mother and father with malicious stories, or they would never have talked so bitterly upon the state of the country's affairs just when they were dying. After the old woman has hoped the English people may hear her dying cry, she grows hysterical, and once more tells Edma to live.

"For within my heart I feel
That the morning to the village will bring loads of rice and meal" (!)

After this she dies in two or three more verses, in the course of which she informs Edma that the Vedas say grim death is but a sleep—which shows what an intelligent Buddhist or Vishnuite (we are not sure which the poet wishes her to be) this humble Madras peasant was. Edma, however, will not live. The poet has involved her in the catastrophe in the following remarkable manner—

At half-past three the following morn a shout of joy was raised,
A waggon train of food supplies was sighted, God be praised!
But Edma's hand still rested on her darling mother's head,
And Edma's lips still pressed on hers, for Edma, too, was dead.

Perhaps we are paying too much attention to *Truth's* poem, but it is worth passing notice because it is a very good illustration of the information a number of people in England possess upon Indian affairs. Its sentiments and teaching are precisely of the kind that caused the Secretary of State to goad on the Government of India to reckless expenditure in the Bengal Famine at the voice of the people of England. Here, of course, such effusions are immediately appreciated at their correct value; but unfortunately this is not the case in England, and it ought therefore to be the business of every influential newspaper to treat such catastrophes as the Madras Famine in soberness and with at least a moderate amount of intelligence. *Truth's* poem we commend to the attention of the Madras papers, and the Famine Relief Committee might do worse than frame it and hang it up before them in the hall of their deliberations, for the genius it displays has been clearly evoked by their eloquent appeals to the charity of England.

WE learn that His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at the Poona railway station at 5-30, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, where he will be met in State by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and heads of departments, and the road to Gunnesh Khind will be lined with the troops in garrison. There will be a dinner and afterwards a reception at Government House. It is at present arranged that the Viceroy will leave about noon the following day, Sunday.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

COMPLAINTS of dull trade and strikes by working men who are not satisfied with such wages as the dulness of trade allows the masters to pay them, are again prominent subjects of discussion among us this week. The late Sir Francis Burdett, "England's pride and Westminster's glory," once said, "I don't know whether the English people can be saved or not, but this I know that they are not worth saving." If he had applied this bitter speech to our artisans, it might be quoted as singularly appropriate in these our days. Anything more pitiable than the spectacle now presented it would be difficult to imagine. The depression in trade is a matter of notoriety; it threatens to get worse the longer the war lasts, and, moreover, every nation in Europe and America seems bent upon excluding us as much as it can from its particular market, so that probably the full extent of the depression has yet to be ascertained; yet at the moment when capitalists are at their wits' end for means to keep their men employed at any wages whatever, these men threaten to give up work unless their present wages are raised. This is no exaggeration. The great shipbuilders' strike in the Clyde has now lasted about three months, and has led to much business being diverted to the States; then, when the mischief has all been done, the masters weakly consent to arbitration and meanwhile let the men go back to work at the old wages. This is virtually submission to one of the most impudent, unscrupulous, and unwarrantable attempts to plunder capital for the benefit of labour which our times have witnessed. Naturally the men consider that the concession justifies all they have claimed, and every artisan in the country takes the hint. Thus cost of production in the Clyde, instead of being lowered is raised, for the men, grown bold with impunity, will now work less than ever for the same wage. It is another nail in the coffin of a national industry which was in a bad enough way before. The real culprits here are the masters, whose misplaced lenity bids fair, as it did in South Wales a year or two back, to consummate their own ruin. Again, turn to the midland counties. The nut and bolt makers of Staffordshire are in arms against some infinitesimal hardship or other, notice of a reduction of wages having been given by the masters. The dispute is 13 weeks old. The masters were firm to all appearance, and the men could have seen, if they thought fit to use their eyes, that Belgian, and even American articles, rivalling those produced by themselves, were sold in England at lower prices. If ever there was a case in which the masters were justified in insisting upon unconditional surrender by their hands it was this. But, what have they done? They agreed to a proposal of the men that the difference should be submitted to arbitration, and that Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., a demagogue of the purest water, should be the arbiter. So far good, or rather bad, for it was fixing the conditions against themselves at the outset. But the delegates further agreed that, pending the arbitration, the men should resume work at the new or reduced wages, any difference to be afterwards adjusted. When the men heard this they refused to endorse the decision of their delegates, thus claiming that the masters should give up even more. Here the matter rests, and it is a typical case. Nothing but the weakness shown by the masters could have tempted the men to this display of untimely obstinacy, and the same spirit will accompany them in the later stages of the transaction. If the arbitrator decides in their favour they will acquiesce, and the foreigner will go on underselling us; if otherwise, they will refuse to accept the award, presuming on the humanity or pusillanimity of their employers, and the latter will then crown their blunders by offering to compromise the matter. Last of all, we have another builders' strike in London. The men, seeing that trade is dull, that everybody is complaining, and that a good many builders are stopping payment, naturally think that this is a good time for asking more wages and less work, so the masons have struck for a penny an hour more, and half an hour later to commence in the morning. The latter modest request is based on the assertion that the railway trains do not start early enough. Most of these gentlemen, you will understand, now live out of town, and after an evening at the local free-and-easy, discussing Mr. Bradlaugh, and his knotty thesis, "Is the Bible an indictable book?" They are too exhausted to get up at 5 a. m. as hitherto. I am told, however, that it is not true they have stipulated for special first class trains being provided by the masters, with broughams to convey them from their houses to the station, and, on arrival at the city station, to their work. This is a mere calumny as is the other story that they desire to have special restaurants erected for the supply of a dinner with six courses every day *gratis*, their masters' daughters waiting on them. They have, however, in the meantime made a pretty good beginning by cutting their short day still shorter. I am assuming that they will succeed, and there is really no doubt on the point. Many trials have proved the feebleness of the London builder, and until London shall stop growing or we take to wooden houses constructed by industrious Norwegians who do not think of hours except in the sense of trying how much work they can get crowded into them, the English mason and carpenter will have all his own way.

Another and a last settlement with the creditors of the Khedive is at length announced. The Daira or private estate of His Highness has its own debts which are heavy and had nearly proved unmanageable at the time of Mr. Goschen's mission. However, that gentleman undertook the task of arranging them after he had provided for the national debts, and the result is, that after long and most annoying delays, the bondholders are now receiving 5 per cent. up to the 1st July last, and will henceforth receive 5 per cent. guaranteed with a fair chance of increase, besides the benefit of a sinking fund. The distribution is made in Paris by the Franco-Egyptian Bank, and in London by its agents the Imperial Bank. The agents of the Franco-Egyptian used to be Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, but this firm is now virtually out of business, not having survived the Honduras loan revelations before the Select Committee of the House of Commons two years ago.

Mr. Goschen has published a long letter on Egyptian finance, vindicating his conduct against some carping criticisms by the *Economist* and the *Times*, the latter of which has been consistent in a long course of malignant misrepresentation. Mr. Goschen says with perfect truth, in answer to various random questions as to why the Debt Commissioners did not do this, that, or the other thing before paying the last coupon on the Unified Debt (on 15th July), that he is not responsible for the acts of the Commission. All he did was to provide a workable scheme and do his best for the bondholders. He maintains at the same time that his plan is an immense improvement on the past system, and he is right. It is a fact, as he shows, that the whole of the coupons have lately been paid out of revenue, and that not a single shilling of fresh debt has been incurred; on the contrary, it is being paid off. There is an attempt to prejudice Egyptian credit, and to frighten the bondholders by blaming the controllers of the revenue for not publishing full details of the revenue and expenditure. But they have nothing to do with that. Their function is merely to supervise the collection of the revenues applicable to the service of the debt; with the general administration of the country they have no concern. As regards Egypt itself, a new cause of trouble has this week alarmed the bondholders in the statement that the Nile is not rising sufficiently. If the inundation were now for the first time in history to cease or to be scanty, not only would the land of the Pharaohs be reduced to a sandy desert, but thousands of English families would be straitened or impoverished.

American affairs are getting interesting again from the extent to which their finance and trade are likely to affect ours. Two days ago, without a word of warning, £100,000 of gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York, the exchange having fallen to a point which enabled this to be done at a profit. Simultaneously we hear of the New York banks losing their currency very fast by the usual western and southern demand, and of money getting dearer, while the export of grain continues upon a very large scale, so that the exchange must continue permanently against England. Thus we are likely to send much more gold from natural causes, and in addition we may have special claims on account of the embarrassments of the banks. Business all over the States is, in fact, in a very rotten condition. There has been an enormous over-speculation in stocks, produce, and other things, assisted by the bankers who, when money was plentiful, lent it freely on securities which they cannot now at once realise. In a previous letter I spoke of the railway bonds and stocks locked up in a few hands and pledged with the banks. The few hands happen to be very rich hands, and therefore can hold for some time, but when any pressure comes they will have to sell. The sale of large amounts would bring on a panic and hence no attempt will be made until it cannot be longer postponed. Besides these speculations, there is a gigantic one in sugar, of which the *New York Tribune*, in a recent number, gives curious particulars. It appears that last year some importers and refiners made a "corner" in sugar, and realised a large profit; they renewed the experiment this year with a large amount of additional capital; but the scale was too vast; it was soon seen that the market was overstocked and then prices began to decline. The loss to the speculative merchants will, it is stated, be enormous. Four or five of the leading importing firms have on hand 10,000 to 30,000 hhds. each, on which a loss has already occurred of fully £7 per hhd., involving from £60,000 to £200,000 loss to each of the firms. This, however, is on the supposition that all the decline has been experienced now; whereas it was expected that a further fall would take place owing to the hard times preventing as many purchases as formerly. The demand for sugar, it is stated, has greatly lessened, so that while the stock on hand is 40 per cent. more than average quantities, even less than the ordinary stock would be more than ample to meet every demand. As to the ability of the firms to stand this, it is of course entirely a question of capital. The *Tribune* says that they cannot "unload" except at a frightful loss, and as long as they can stand the locking up of so much capital they are safe, but some of them will be forced to the wall. The net result is that we are threatened not only with a collapse of much American speculation, but also with a further decline in the price of sugar. From this you will see that there are several weak points ahead, although, *per contra*, it should be stated that the large crops which the various States will reap, cotton included, must give them a very favourable trade balance from which they will ere long derive benefit.

Although a large amount of gold has been taken from the Bank this week and the stock of bullion is now getting low, the directors have made no change in the rate of discount. Of the gold withdrawn £200,000 was for Germany, and as the price of silver is steady, more of the demonetised coin will come from Berlin, to be followed, of course, by further gold withdrawals. So the dilemma is that if the Indian exchange keeps up to the benefit of Indian trade, gold will drain away from this to the detriment of English trade. Without pretending to the gifts of a prophet, I venture to put on record my belief that before this letter appears in print money will be at least 1 per cent dearer than now, and the Bank directors will be blamed for their supineness in not raising the rate sooner.

The Russian Government is selling the unplaced bonds of its last loan on the St. Petersburg exchange as fast as it can at a price which represents, at the present depreciated exchange, less than 70. Not very much for a 5 per cent stock of powerful Russia. Meanwhile the funded loans dealt in here are constantly bought at about 80, where they stand, firm as a rock. The Minister of Finance is at his wit's end for money, and one issue of paper roubles succeeds another, but still there is among Continental capitalists a profound conviction that money will be found somehow for all the coupons until next spring, by which time a favourable peace will be imposed on Turkey by an alliance between her enemy and Germany, if not also Austria, when, of course, a new external loan will set all to rights. It is noticeable that none of these people include a dangerous rebellion in Russia itself among possibilities, although should failure continue to attend the military operations, that result is very likely.

There are no further failures of moment, but a dropping fire of small casualities is always turning up from Lancashire and Yorkshire, and it is only cheap money that keeps off many more.

THE LOCUST TREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent "C." in yesterday's *Gazette* will send me his address, I shall be much pleased to supply him gratis with either a packet of seed, or a basket of young plants of the locust tree.—Yours, &c.

A. STORMONT.

Khandesh Farm, By Pachora, Sept. 12.

A REMEDY FOR SCORPION STING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your issue of the 6th a cure suggested for scorpion sting; but here is a more simple one, which I have just tried with perfect success. A large scorpion stung my butler, and he was in great agony. The veins in his arm became much swollen, and great drops of perspiration rolled down his face till I applied the *tamarind* seed with its skin rubbed off. Immediately it adhered, when the pain ceased. The seed remained on the affected part till the poison was completely absorbed, and it dropped off during the night. This is such a simple remedy, and so efficacious, that I think it my duty to inform the public through you.

E. O'NEILL.

Deesa, Sept. 9.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that in discussing the above question, some objectors to prayer assume this position—the fall of rain has, as all things have, been ordered or decreed by the Almighty; prayer cannot alter these decrees, therefore prayer is vain. This difficulty I cannot explain, and Scripture declines to explain it, (see Romans ix). But as an argument to be used as above, it proves too much, because, as *all things* are decreed, the use of all means is as unavailing as prayer, and we are landed in the simplest fatalism. Nevertheless, men do use means to accomplish their ends without being able to reconcile their volition and action with God's decrees. And exactly similar is the position of the Christian in the use of prayer, which also is a means appointed by God for those who serve Him. Hence the man who objects to prayer for the above reason is unreasonable, unless he acts by the same rule in all the affairs of life. Either the argument does not show the uselessness of prayer, or it shows the uselessness of all means.

MARK.

HOUSE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your advertising columns contain many notices of houses to let, it would appear that any one wanting a house in Bombay would have no difficulty in suiting himself, but by an extraordinary perverseness of the rules of business, the agents take it upon themselves to withhold information if it does not suit them to give it. This is my experience, which I narrate solely in the interests of those who entrust the letting of their bungalows to house agents. In May last I answered an advertisement of a bungalow to be let for three months, and finding it suited me, I took it without further correspondence. I had no sooner done so, than I received a bill for commission, which I declined to pay on the ground that I had, in taking the house, simply responded to the offer of the owner to let, and that it was his duty to pay his agent the commission on the business transacted. I had incurred no manner of obligation to the agent—in fact, I had done for him the business he advertised to transact, when I closed with his offer. I enclose my card.

X.

Bombay, Sept 10.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Bombay Famine Statement says, that telegrams received during the week show a continuance of general improvement. The *kharif* crops have in most places revived, and in some are absolutely good. The sowing of winter crops progresses, but more rain is immediately wanted in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednugger. Prices of grain are slightly lower in most of the affected districts, but they have risen in Khandesh, and show no improvement in Kaladgi, where they are highest of all. There is a considerable decrease in the quantity of grain imported into the famine districts. There is a net decrease of 2,300 persons on the relief works; and an increase of 2,600 young children, and 21,600 on charitable relief. The general situation is better. The rainfall in the Collectorates south of Khandesh is very satisfactory indeed.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—¾ MILE.

Pirate	1
Twilight	2
Ariel	3

Time—2 mins. 33 secs.

THE SELLING RACE.—¾ MILE.

Dreadnought	1
Saracen	2
Bijou	3

Time—1 min. 29 secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—1½ MILE.

Ariel	1
Monarch	2
Dutchman	3

Time—2 mins. 30 secs.

THE POONA STAKES.—1½ MILE.

Clemence	1
Marquis	2
Disraeli	3

Time—2 mins. 58 secs.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—1½ MILE.

Caractacus	1
Sarfaraz	2
Scamp	3

Time—2 mins 59 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RESULT OF ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The following is the result of the St. Leger race run this day:—

Silvio	1.
Lady Golightly	2.
Manœuvre	3.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Latest accounts from the seat of war state that the Russians have been bombarding Plevna for six days and have now closely invested the town. The Turks have made several sorties which have all been repulsed.

It is estimated that the combined Russo-Roumanian army before Plevna numbers 80,000 men and 356 guns, and that the force under Osman Pasha in Plevna numbers 60,000 men and 220 guns.

The Russians have constructed a new bridge over the Danube at Nicopolis.

ALLEGED MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

The Slavonic journals state that the Montenegrins, on the 11th instant, defeated a Turkish force which was marching to the relief of Nicksics, and that the Turks lost 700 men.

M. GAMBETTA'S SENTENCE.

M. Gambetta has signified his intention to appeal against the sentence passed upon him for his speech at Lille.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Travancore, with the outward London Mails of the 31st August, left here at 9-0 p.m. this evening.

The same Company's steamer Hydaspes left for Galle and Calcutta at 1-0 p.m. this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT 12 AFT

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	5

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	54½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	88¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-8½

Arrivals—Nepaul and Ganos.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran Interrupted since 3-15 p.m. 13th—	5 10 a.m.	0 34
" Turkey (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.) ..13th—	1 35 p.m.	0 40
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran Interrupted since 3-15 p.m.	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (perfect) ..11th—	6 5 a.m.	47 50
" Suez (do.) ..13th—	11 0 a.m.	0 35
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran Interrupted since 3-15 p.m. 13th—	4 21 a.m.	
" Turkey (perfect) ..		
" Suez (do.) ..		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)..		
" Singapore (do.)..12th—	5 33 p.m.	23 26
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)..12th—	10 16 a.m.	33 20

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	13	0	3
" Galle	16	50	15	2
" Kurrachee	0	38	0	1
" Madras	2	2	0	14

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 13.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4.45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 84. min. 79, W. B. 74, bar. 30·06.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. 3, ther. 79, bar. 30·14. Fall of rain 1·7 cents.

MANGALORE, 4.5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.E., ther. 86, bar. 29 90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W. light, ther. 84. Fall of rain 1·23 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Thursday, Sept. 13, up to 6 a.m.	0 1	0 1	0 16
Previously registered	59 35	49 0	57 83
Total up to date	59 36	49 1	57 99
Fall up to 12th Sept. 1876	45 97	46 67	58 54

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT TULSI.

	Up to 8 Sept. 1877. In. cts.	Up to 9 Sept. 1876. In. cts.
Municipal Office gauge	40 27	59 44
Do. Bungalow gauge	45 1	53 56
Valley gauge	48 16	72 80

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay from Bhownuggur reports "glorious rain on the evening of the 12th. Three inches gauged and more expected. Prospects greatly improved."

THE official Season Report issued under date the 10th inst. says, "The timely and general fall of rain has much improved the prospects of the whole Presidency, but more rain is still required in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Crops generally are reported to have revived wonderfully. In Sind the river is still low, but rain there in the last day or two will, if continued, do much good in improving pasturage and water-supply."

THE Lord Mayor of London has remitted a further sum of £35,000 to Madras, and will continue to remit funds as subscribed. His Lordship adds in his telegram:—"Public feeling in England greatly excited. Large funds may be expected."

A WRITER at Landour complains that the famine below is pinching the people up there. "Buneeahs are mixing in the *attah* everything bad, such as bran and gram flour, and are feathering their nests and fleecing the domestics. Sickness follows bad food. Up to this, we have been exempt, but no one knows what may yet result."

PRIVATE letters from the Rev. S. R. Bacon, Missionary at Cuddapah, represent the distress and consequent mortality in that district as very great. In one of these letters Mr. Bacon says:—"The state of my district, especially the whole of the Southern division, is appalling. I have seen dead, not by one or two, but by twenties at a time. During my visits I have seen misery beyond all description. I have been working all the year to the stretch of my life to assist the people, but have not been able to get sufficient sums of money. I can appropriate Rs. 500 a month. I have five centres surrounded by villages well-known to me, in which I can, I am sure, dispense that sum wisely and well. I will give my whole time to the distribution, as touring is my work."

SOME disturbances, in the nature of grain riots took place on Tuesday at Delhi. Wheat is at eight and grain at eleven seers the rupee, and this state of things has apparently provoked an outbreak and attempts at looting. The city is said to be much excited. The police, of course, are on the alert.

ON the 27th August last, a decree was passed by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, in favour of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, against Meer Goolam Baba Khan, a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, for the sum of Rs. 69,973, being the amount of call and interest due on 655 shares of the Bank. On the 6th inst., the defendant filed an appeal from the decree; but the liquidator's agent in Bombay, anxious not to allow the grass to grow under his feet, had issued or was about to issue execution against the defendant for the amount of the decree. It was feared that if the plaintiff succeeded in recovering and remitting the amount to the liquidators in England, it would be applied towards the payment of the liabilities of the Bank, and that even the Court of Chancery could not order it to be paid back in the event of the decree being reversed by the Court of Appeal. The Advocate General therefore applied to Sir Charles Sargent yesterday, under section 36 of Act 3 of 1861, that security should be given by the Bank for the restitution of the property about to be attached. The application was granted in terms of a rule *nisi*.

So Silvio has won the St. Leger as well as the Derby. That shows his Derby performance was no mere "fluke." A correspondent tells a curious story in connection with Silvio. Some time before the last Derby was run, and when Silvio was a comparatively unknown horse, a young man in Bombay dreamed that that horse had won the great race. He told this to a friend of his, who kept the circumstance in mind, so that when, in the selling lottery of one of the local clubs, Silvio was put for sale, this friend bought him, and of course won the pool. The friend ascribed it all to his chum's dream; for if there had been no dream he would never have thought of buying Silvio. This at the most can only be called a singular coincidence; and no theory as to the value of dreams could be fixed upon it. There are plenty instances of remarkable dreams—that is, remarkable for their correct forecaste of some coming event; but for one good dream of this kind, there have been millions of bad ones. If anybody could make certain of dreaming correct Derby prophecies, he would soon realise as great a fortune as Joseph, that prince of good dreamers; but unfortunately the chances against anybody doing what the dreamer about Silvio did are far more than the chances of a man winning the first prize in the Umballa Sweep with only one ticket, the realms of dreamland being practically boundless.

THE latest news from Ceylon regarding the bullion robbery on board the China is very discouraging. Mr. Nevill, the Police Superintendent at Galle, has been investigating the case, but it is now feared that no clue to the detection of the thieves or recovery of the sovereigns will be found.

THE death of Major Taylor, R.A., is announced as having taken place at the Mussoorie Club on the 5th inst. The immediate cause of death is said to have been congestion of the brain.

GOVERNMENT have suggested that a Syndicate should be formed to regulate, till further orders, the registration of applications for railway waggons from Bombay stations, Great Indian Peninsula Railway—President (ex-officio), a Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Members, the Goods Superintendent, Boree Bunder, or such other officer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as the Agent may nominate, a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and four representatives of the native grain dealers.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—The improvised Lord High Admiral, Admiral Bythesea, has now nearly accomplished his work in establishing a local Indian navy; and before very long India will be possessed of a full-blown department to be known as "The Government of India's Naval Service." As the new department will have to get into full swing at once, some practical knowledge of navigation in the Indian seas will be necessary. Therefore it is intended to invite applications from P. & O., B. I. S. N. and other companies' officers for appointments in the modern Government service. Admiral Bythesea is, it is understood, to have entrusted to him the sole management; and he it is to whom the Admiralty looks to carry out the whole of the preliminary arrangements, whilst any nominations he may make for commissions will meet with due consideration.

WE hear, says the Lahore paper, that Sir Douglas Forsyth has resigned the Civil Service, having accepted the offer of a seat in the Indian Council. We are not disposed to consider that the strength or wisdom of the Council will be greatly strengthened by this appointment; but, perhaps, both these qualities are not now much looked for in an assembly which has little influence for good or for evil. Seats in it are little more than places of comfortable repose to men with friends, and who are fortunate enough to be thus enabled to spend the years of their decline of life *cum otium et dignitate*.

ALTHOUGH no official announcement to the effect, as far as we can ascertain, has yet been received, we learn, says the *Statesman*, that a very general impression prevails in business circles, that the Secretary of State's drafts on India will for some time be suspended. It is believed that the balance in the Treasury here has fallen to an unusually low figure, and that no immediate prospect of replenishment is visible. Out of this low cash balance it is said that, after allowing for the Indian Office Telegraphic drawings, about the sum of two weeks' Council Bills have to be met. There appears to be the prospect before us of unusual pressure in the money market, and the only cheering point under the circumstances is the fact that sterling exchange must rise, and be less burdensome to unfortunate remitters.

THE *Pioneer* learns by telegram that thirty hours' heavy rain has destroyed the Indus Valley Railway between Mooltan and the Sutlej, the embankment being breached in no less than twenty-three places. All the staff quarters' buildings at Shujahabad are said to be ruined.

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Madras Mail* growls at the appointment of Bombay officers to superior posts in the famine organization. He says, "You may have observed that Mr. Wingate, a Bombay civilian, has been appointed the third Famine Delegate for this province, and how many more will be sent I cannot say; perhaps the Viceroy himself has not made up his mind on the point, though I should not be surprised if we are blessed with a few more before long. But the Engineer-in-Chief is to leave for Simla very shortly to consult with Sir Andrew Clark, with regard to the construction of a line of railway from this place to Mysore, a work which ought to have been taken in hand a year ago. Major Moncreiff, the Famine Delegate, has been appointed to act for Colonel Sankey during his absence, and if I am not mistaken, the Engineer officers in the province will look upon this as a slight. The Major is new to this part of the country, and there are others who are well acquainted with it. I think the appointment will turn out to be a parallel to that of General Kennedy in Madras. Colonel Sankey has not given satisfaction, I know, and the way he looks upon the labour question is anything but satisfactory."

SOME particulars of the state of things at Mysore, relating to famine organization and the prospects of that province, are communicated to the *Madras Mail* by a writer whose letter will be read with interest. He says,

Yesterday morning (Sept. 6) Lord Lytton had a long consultation with the Chief Commissioner and the famine delegates, and I am able to give you some idea of what the Viceroy thinks of the famine. He does not believe it is so bad as it has been represented to be. The country is beginning to look better after the rain that we have lately had, and consequently we are not much surprised to find that those who have not seen the people and the land at their worst, should refuse to believe that there has ever been a worst. I know differently. I have seen the famine from its commencement; I have seen the terrible effect it has produced upon the population of the province, and though there are signs of a crop of some kind being raised, still the famine is not over. I am afraid that sufficiently large measures will not be taken to meet the want that still exists, and which must exist for some time to come. The rain we have had, though very seasonable, is not enough, and should we have a week of hot sun, accompanied by the strong wind that we had a fortnight ago, the country would look as dry as ever. The downfall may be the first fruits of the north-east monsoon, or it may be only a stray blessing, and should it turn out to be the latter, we need not look for any great amount of improvement. In a short conversation I had with Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, I gathered from him that he believed that the worst was over. I hope he may be right, but I think it is too early to prophesy. Then, again, Lord Lytton is not satisfied with the relief works that have been set on foot in the province, and I am not surprised at this, though it remains to be seen how far he and those about him are responsible for them. We all know the answer to the question—what snakes are there in Norway? And the same answer might with a good deal of propriety be given if the same question were put about the relief works in Mysore. The people have been left in their villages to clear out tanks, and do anything that the amildars might think proper to give them to do. With the exception of the shortline of railway from the present station to the Pettah, there is not a single work of importance or anything like importance, being carried out in the province. I will not undertake to apportion the blame; but this will have to be done before long, and I hope the blame will be put upon the right person, though I am not sure that it will be. Complaints are made from all parts of the province, of the way things have been mismanaged, and I could fill a small volume on the subject.

A SINGULAR case of cheating has just come before the Police Court at Calcutta, the particulars of which are contained in the following report:—"Mr. W. Westland, Assistant Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Kadarnauth Dutt, *alias* Kally Churn Sircar, a servant in the employ of Dr. Nundoodholyhe. The facts of the case are these: the Bank subscribed to two papers, the *Triweekly Calcutta Price Current*, and the *Commercial Daily Bazar Price*. The subscription was Rs. 3 each per month. The defendant was bill-collecting sircar in the employ of both papers, and in the ordinary course of business collected the respective bills due from the Bank. Since 1874 the papers have been abolished, but the prisoner still continued to present the two bills month after month, and drew Rs. 6 every month. From January to July, 1874, he signed "Kally Churn Sircar" at the back of the bills, and from August, 1874, to July, 1877, "Kadernauth Dutt." Strange to say, that although the accused had been uttering the forged documents and defrauding the Bank since January 1874, he was not detected till July 1877. Mr. Westland having joined his new appointment passed a few bills of the defendant's, till in July he had occasion to suspect their genuineness. When, therefore, he, the defendant, as usual, presented two bills purporting to be for the subscription of these papers for the month of August current, he (Mr. Westland) declined to pass them until he saw the files of the two papers. It was then discovered that not only were there no such files, but that the very papers themselves were not in existence, and that the prisoner had been defrauding the Bank from January 1874, to July 1877, Rs. 6 every month. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner."

THE German representations to the Porte in regard to the inhuman conduct of its soldiers rest for their justification on the Convention of Geneva, to which Turkey has formally acceded. In the opinion of the German Government that compact binds belligerents, not simply towards each other, but also towards neutral co-signataries, and any neutral has a right therefore to insist on its faithful observance. The Note in which Germany recalls Turkey to her duty will be communicated to the other Powers.

DR. CONNEAU, one of the oldest friends of Napoleon III., and his private physician, died at Porta, in Corsica, on August 16. He was born of French parents at Milan in 1803. While a medical student he became secretary to Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland, and afterwards he practised for a time as a doctor in Rome. After the insurrection of 1831 he left Rome and became household physician to Queen Hortense, Louis Napoleon's mother. He joined in the abortive Boulogne invasion, shared the Prince's captivity in the fort of Ham, and contributed materially to his escape. He attached himself to the person of the Prince in England, and returned with him to France after the Revolution of 1848. When the Empire was established Dr. Conneau was appointed principal physician to the household. He was in 1852 returned to the Corps Legislatif as a Government candidate for the Somme, and continued a deputy till made a Senator in 1867. His son and the Prince Imperial were for many years playmates. Queen Hortense left him a ring by her will, and expressed the desire that her son might never separate from him. The Emperor's friendship for him never flagged, and it is believed to be entirely owing to an oversight that no mention of him was made in his will. Dr. Conneau was liked by everybody who knew him.

WHEN the idea of appealing to the charity of the public for contributions towards the relief of the present famine in Madras was first mooted, a statement appeared in an Indian newspaper to the effect that a very large unexpended surplus of funds subscribed in England and in this country for the relief of Behar in 1873-74 remained in the hands of the Government at the close of the relief operations. This statement was erroneous, which any one may see who will take the trouble to turn up a resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated August 14, 1876, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. This resolution was based on the final report of the Central Relief Committee, enclosed in a letter from Mr. T. Bruce Lane, C. S., the Secretary, addressed to the Government of Bengal, and dated July 25th 1876. From these documents it appears that the Central Relief Committee proposed to place Rs. 1,12,500 in the hands of Government on condition that the Government would undertake to make all future payments on account of the famine orphans theretofore supported by the committee. A calculation was, however, made by Government, by which it appeared that a sum of Rs. 40,000 was the capitalised value of the liabilities on account of these orphans; and this sum was accordingly paid to the Government of Bengal on their accepting the charge of the orphans. Finally, it was found that a sum of Rs. 1,16,000 in round numbers remained unexpended at the disposal of the Committee. This sum was divided in the following way:—Rs. 10,000 to the Goruckpore Orphanage; Rs. 56,000 to the District Charitable Society for the relief of distressed natives and Europeans in Calcutta; and Rs. 50,000 to the Home for destitute Female Orphans in Calcutta, then connected with the American Zenana Mission. The Committee was dissolved after this distribution of its assets. The same journal also suggested that balances of other similar funds were probably in the hands of the Government. This statement is also erroneous; no such balances appear in the yearly reports of the Comptroller-General or of the Accountants General; and by an order of Government, dated October 14, 1875, these officers are directed to submit yearly a statement of the income and expenditure of every local or independent fund on their books. As a fact, the subscribed funds finally dealt with in 1869, subscribed for famine relief in Orissa, and in 1871, subscribed for the maintenance of famine orphans in the Punjab and North West, proved to be inadequate for the purposes to which they were pledged, and they were accordingly indirectly supplemented by Government, who undertook the liabilities with regard to the orphans.

NEWS FROM JEDDA AND ADEN.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH SEPTEMBER.

JEDDA.

H. B. M.'s Consul reports that the utmost quiet prevails in the Hedjaz district. Some thousand volunteers have been raised and drilled from among the Arab population of Jedda and Mecca; it is, however, asserted that if called on to proceed to the seat of war they will refuse to leave the country. Pilgrims have already commenced to arrive. The festival falling on a Friday, it is expected there will be an unusually large number this year.

There have been public rejoicings at the recent victories gained by the Turks.

The Khedive of Egypt has placed a special steamer at the disposal of the new Shereef of Mecca, who is hourly looked for, and it is said that he is accompanied by a recently appointed Governor of the Hedjaz and also Governor of Jedda.

The Ottoman Government have deputed a Pasha to this, to investigate as to certain outrages alleged to have been committed some time ago on Persian pilgrims at Medina. The investigation has been postponed in order that the High Shereef may take a part in it.

With reference to information furnished by H. B. M.'s Consul, Jeddah, and reported in the weekly news reports, dated 10th July and 8th August last, the Consul now reports, that there is no apprehension felt that the pilgrims will be molested more than has been usual for years past. Much is looked for from the new Shereef (who is said to possess unbounded influence and control over the chiefs of the depredatory Bedouin tribes) for rendering the journey between Mecca and Medina quite safe.

ADEN.

Nothing reliable has as yet been ascertained as to who were the instigators, or the actual murderers of the Foodhlee Sultan. Haiderali Sultan Hoosain is still at Shugra, but he has not yet been publicly proclaimed the Sultan.

FRANCIS LOCH, Major-General,
Political Resident, Aden.

Holloway's Pills.—A certain cure for headache, biliousness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits. Persons engaged in literary pursuits or commerce are informed that these Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption of business or pleasure. They act very mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove inspissated bile, giddiness, headaches and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once both mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH ENVOY

INTELLIGENCE received from Peshawur states that the Amir of Cabul had given orders to the commander of his troops at Daka to draw up the whole of the troops in line to present arms to the Turkish Envoy on his Excellency's arrival in the Khyber Pass; and the Amir had also directed the elders of the Shinwari tribe, and the Maliks of Jalalabad Ilaka, to receive the Envoy with due honours at Shalman. It is also said that the Amir has directed Sirdar Abdulla Jan to proceed to the village of Butkhak with his orderlies, and the Khans in attendance on him, to receive there the Envoy and escort him into Cabul.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 23.

THE sad lot of the thousands of homeless fugitives, created by the war, is occupying the attention of the charitable in Constantinople. The British community has, as usual in such cases, taken the lead. The Central Relief Committee of Constantinople, formed in the year 1874, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and carrying aid to the sufferers in the Asia Minor famine, and which has subsequently devoted so much pains to the relief of the survivors of the Bulgarian massacres of last year, was foremost in the field. With the funds held in reserve for a like contingency, it at once despatched aid to the local committees formed at Adrianople, Varna, &c. Other subscriptions have since come in, notably that of Lady Burdett Coutts for £1,000, which has been apportioned by Mr. Layard amongst the different centres to which fugitives have resorted. The Turkish Government is doing all it can, and supplies rations of bread to the destitute. Lady Strangford has arrived from London with nurses and doctors, and a fund of about £4,000, and will proceed at once to Adrianople, where the great mass of the fugitives are collected. To the north of the Balkans the sufferers are chiefly Mussulmans. In many villages the work of extermination was so complete that hardly any have survived to tell what occurred. The state of those who escaped is pitiable, and I heard yesterday of over 1,200 families, fugitives from the districts round Tirnova, who are utterly destitute, without food, and almost naked. This information comes from the head-quarters of Mehemet Ali, who is most anxious to draw attention to these victims of the war, and offers every protection and assistance to the distributors of relief. But the sufferings of the poor people on this side of the Balkans comes more home to us from our nearer proximity to the devastated districts, and the daily communication by rail, existing between Constantinople and the valley of the Tundja. Fifteen thousand fugitives, chiefly women and children, are crowded into Adrianople, and about 8,000 others in Philippopolis. A correspondent, following the army of Suleiman Pasha, discovered 2,000 Mussulmans camping in the open air in the fields, about 20 miles south of Eski Saghra, and says that reports were constantly being brought in by scouts of the wholesale destruction of Moslem life and Moslem property by Russians and Bulgarians. In fact, the line of march of the two belligerent armies has been traced by fire and sword. To Russia affixes the indelible stigma of having inaugurated the system of extermination, which the Bashi-Bazouks have only too faithfully imitated, and which, to the wild mountaineers of Asia Minor, seems only a return to the traditions of their fathers. The smiling and prosperous villages, snugly nestled in their surroundings of verdure on the slopes and in the valleys of the Balkans, have ceased to exist under the consuming brand of the Cossack or the Bashi-Bazouk. The garden of Bulgaria, the lovely "valley of roses," or "Gulestan," as it is called in Turkish, comprising, amongst others, the town of Kesanlik and the two Saghras, is at present a smoking ruin. The Russians first, the Turks next, swept over this doomed district with fire and sword, and what the Bulgarians left undone was carefully finished by the Bashi-Bazouks. The destruction and massacres at Yeni Saghra and Eski Saghra will be described again and again by eye-witnesses of the terrible scenes, suffice it here to say that every village comprised within the limits visited by the war has a tragedy of its own; the same sickening scene of slaughter, outrage and burning enacted by Bashi-Bazouks, or Russians and Bulgarians, with every refinement of cruelty, peculiar to the different races. When the Russians first entered Kesanlik, a stray shot fired from a house on the outskirts of the town, brought summary punishment on its inmates, and four men and seven women were killed. On which, the poor Turkish women of the quarter, trembling for their honour and their lives, implored the mercy of the invaders by waving white handkerchiefs from the windows and crying out in French, "pardon! pardon!" A veil was drawn over what took place after that, and only removed the other day when Suleiman Pasha retook the town and saved the remnant of the Mussulman and Jewish population; but, no doubt, his Bashi-Bazouks avenged the wrongs of their co-religionists with interest on the Bulgarians who were unable to save themselves by flight.

The European press judge unfavourably of Osman Pasha and the other Turkish commanders, for not having turned to greater profit the advantages gained by the victory at Plevna. Sufficient allowance has not been made for the fact, that with the defective transport service of the Turks, it is impossible to move a large body of men with rapidity, and that the offensive movement, suggested by European opinion, would, under the circumstances, have entailed considerable risks. Cautious manœuvring, rather than bold dash, is the characteristic of Turkish strategy; a false move might again place the winning cards in the hands of the Russians, and doubtless the Turkish commanders, with their knowledge of the capabilities of their armies, have taken the wisest course. It must not be forgotten either, that the Turks, though fighting in their own country, are surrounded by a hostile population, every man of whom is a Russian spy, bound to serve the interests of the Czar, and place every obstacle in the path of the Sultan's armies. The interval of comparative inaction seems now about to end. All the accounts from the seat of war deport the most active preparations; re-inforcements are daily arriving from Constantinople and Batoum to swell the forces under Mehemet Ali, and the difficult task which the General has had in organising the raw levies under his command is believed to be about completed. His second in command, Ahmet Eyoub, with an army of 40,000 infantry, 62 squadrons of cavalry, and 90 guns, occupies strongly entrenched positions at Rasgrad, and holds in check the Russian force under the Cesarewitch, which has been endeavouring in vain to close round Rustchuk. Mehemet Ali, at the head of 70,000 or 80,000 men, has moved westwards to Osman Bazar. His advance guard is considerably in advance of the main body, on the road to Tirnova. Meantime Suleiman Pasha, profiting by the good road made by the Russians through the Hain-Boghaz, is pushing his way through the Balkans towards Tirnova, and yesterday the impression prevailed that he and Mehemet Ali had effected a junction, thus closing the semicircle of iron which threatens the Russians on their front and left flank. A series of small combats between reconnoitring forces are daily reported, leading up, it is believed, to the decisive action which is to decide the fate of the campaign. The Russians are preparing against misfortune; the infant seat of Government established at Tirnova has been removed to Sistova.

According to the best military authorities, another Turkish victory would force the Russians into winter quarters in Roumania—a contingency highly disagreeable to the Roumanians who, indolent, easy going souls, are not troubled with dreams of ambition. No martial ardour blinds them to the disadvantage of drawing their maiden swords in a losing cause, and they are, at present, trembling for the safety of their little army, summoned by the Czar into Bulgaria after the disaster at Plevna. The hearts of the Roumanians are not tuned to warlike aspirations. They are perhaps the most frivolous and pleasure-loving of the Latin races, easily moved to extremes of feeling; a great panic and depression prevails after every Turkish advantage, which the Roumanian officials have judged prudent to appease by the propagation of false runs in favour of the Russians. Thus it happened that, about 10 days ago, a rumour was current in Constantinople that Plevna had been taken, Osman Pasha killed, and his whole army annihilated. The origin of this and similar reports has since been traced to Bucharest.

At the request of Mehemet Ali Pasha, Baker Pasha, accompanied by a staff of English officers engaged for the gendarmerie, has joined the Turkish head-quarters at Rasgrad. It is believed that the services of the English Pasha are chiefly needed to advise as to the best method of bringing under control the numerous corps of irregular troops, whose lawless proceedings are certain to bring again discredit on the Turkish cause.

The Russians have again measured their strength with the Turkish army in Asia and have failed. On the 18th inst. a large Russian force under General Loris Melikoff attacked Ahmet Mukhtar's positions. The Turks stood their ground and repulsed the attack. According to an impartial eye-witness with the Turkish army, the Russian infantry came on to the attack in admirable order, and with great pluck and dash. The retreat towards evening was effected also in perfect order, although greatly harassed by the Turkish cavalry sent in pursuit of the retiring columns. A telegram from Sir Arnold Kemball confirms the victory of the Turks.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. VENETIA, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. MacGregor and 2 infants, Sub-Lieut. R. K. Kaye, Mr. Rehling, Mr. J. S. N. Roche, Mr. T. Ditchburn.

For Brindisi—Capt. and Mrs. Elmhurst, Capt. Thos. Hope, Mr. R. W. Lambert.

For Venice—Mr. P. S. Dawson, Viscount Guillamore, Mrs. H. W. Payne and infant.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1877.

CLOSED NOON 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Total Number of Tickets taken 17,778, at 10 Rs. each value	Rs. 1,77,780
First Prize about	89,420
Second "	44,710
Third "	22,355
2 per cent for Division among Starters (except 1, 2, 3)	3,295
3 per cent for Division among Drawers of Horses (except 1, 2, 3 and Starters)	4,994
Expenses (more or less bills not yet received)	4,117
5 per cent to Race Fund	8,889
Total Rs.	1,77,780

No	Horses.	Drawers.	Station.
11469	Atlantic Cable.	A and B	Prome.
5778	Strudwicke	The Maharajah of Mourbhunge	Mourbhunge.
4177	Sabrina	Shirin	Bombay.
12417	Catgut	Rare Confederacy	Rawul Pindee.
5411	Talma	A M Gow Smith	Harakally.
3702	b or br f by Underhand, dam by Dundee—Polly	Brojonath Drott	Calcutta.
2470	Monkshood	The Stranger's Confdcy.	Simla.
16520	Touchet	Captain J Burne	Rajpootana.
2147	Don Carlos	Winning Hazard	Deesa.
17242	Silvio	Good Templar	Calcutta.
6033	Hilarious	Ed Van Der Straatea	Bombay.
12920	Kenealy	Dick Malee	Kirkee.
1219	Titan	Melalenca Confederacy	Simla.
1123	Syrinx	J Robertson	Colombo.
6710	Hidalgo	Lucky Little Herbert	Rangoon.
5729	Pilgrim's Progress	Xth R H	Muttra.
2616	St Vitus	I D G	Bellary.
15948	Primesaultier	A H C	Assensole.
13582	Rival	Haloo, of Calcutta	Calcutta.
632	Agricola	Balf	Simla.
7660	Queen's Herald.	M Stout	Hong kong.
3805	bc by Mandrake—JungFrau	Himalayan Confederacy.	Simla.
2007	Monk	Entre Nous Confederacy.	Do.
9845	ch c by Mandrake—The Thane	Chota Lizzie	Secunderabad.
7955	Y Roscius	Hawkes and Goodridge.	Cachar.
1016	b c by King Tom—Hawthorn Blossom	A A Apcar	Calcutta.
4732	The Rover	Alice	Bhaugalpore.
11606	b c by Speculum—Memento	Happy-go-Lucky	Calcutta.
2760	Rigoletto	Bartholomew	Sattara.
3636	Kitty Sprightly.	P O Law	Calcutta.
5722	Doublon	F Howett	Jubbulpore.
7434	Midlothian	The Lov'd one's Confederacy	Multan.
9711	Vesuve	Miss Greengrass	Poona.
13188	Norwich	Cursetjee	Belgaum.
16002	Philammon	Two Brothers	Simla.
4993	Shillelagh	Chardon and Dunnett	Burhanpore.
9518	Effingham	St John	Calcutta.
14693	Peloponnesus	Peter	Jacobabad.
17274	Extinguisher	Bombay	Bombay.
11191	Affleck	Great Eastern Hotel Confederacy	Calcutta.
10297	Manœuvre	EnglandHome & Beauty	Morar.
5066	La Jonchere	Grand Tele. Union	Deesa.
15582	c by See Saw—Redansdam	Beaver and I	Simla.
10805	Monachus	Skins	Calcutta.
4674	Polly Craven	G. Coates	Colombo.
4381	Woodbridge	Kanuck	Calcutta.
9639	c by Lord Clifden—Affinity	Happy Thought	Do
12293	Macaroon	Podagra	Aden.
9663	Sundial	F A Fullerton	Sibsagor.
8925	Lady Eleanor	J A Bewcastle	Goalunda.
13487	Queen of Spades	Jamsetjee M Patell	Bombay.
11706	The Cheetah	The Boy Bob	Calcutta.
2939	c by Parmesan, dam by Knight of Kars—Attack	Horace. W. Barker	Bombay.
7286	Swing	Rosa	Shajahanpur.
16892	Corsair	J E Thomas	Calcutta.
7363	Malta	Coverjee Eduljee Gusder	Do
7363	Militant	Deenbundoo Mitter	Delhi.
6596	Vicomtesse	Mac to Harrison	Dera Doon.
17659	Garbroch	Coles	Calcutta.
11181	Warrior	Scott and MacLarren	Mussoorie.
12153	CharlesEdward.	Shumbhoonath Sharr &c	Calcutta.
8127	Ellerton	Ninx	Bombay.
13156	The Soldan	Juharmull	Calcutta.
1836	Harbinger	Mary	Simla.
11006	Don Juan d'Austrian	Marian Amelia Butter	Jubbulpore.
1752	Bay Athol.	D D M & L M Bombay	Scotland.
3068	Mango	Infallible	Calcutta.
7635	Rebel Chief	J Wilcox	Madras.
8779	Glorious	Serajgunge Confederacy.	Serajgunge.
8485	Hinchingbrook	Pice	Budnaira.
7108	War Queen	Poor Financials	Poona.
17296	Tacite	Rohilkhund Horse	Allahabad.
853	Dee	Quacales	Meean Meer.
9465	Mathilde	Sunny and Tommy	Rangoon.
11581	Porte Fanon	Tappers	Jumalpore.
8766	Concord.	Namrahs	Monghyr.
1679	Sweetest	Pirbhoodoyal	Kasauli.
4986	Bonnie Prince.	Poor Jones Again	Calcutta.
5801	Junius	A Bottapillaa	Kurnool, Madras
875	Analogy	Commodore	Poona.
5857	Mandeville	Charles A Pereyra & Parry	Kandy Ceylon
15150	Felix	AlbertEdward	Lahore.
132 2	Paris	The Admiral	Calcutta.
10233	The Czar	Chittagong Exiles	Chittagong.
180	Kingsclere	Q s	Almorah.
744	Southoron	A E Judah	Calcutta.
6438	Weatherbrain	M J Peiris	Colombo.
16575	Memorial	Anderson	Rangoon.
8000	Plunger	W H Smith	Agra.
17255	Deacon	Charley Boy	Calcutta.
8138	c by Parmesan—Doeskin	Cecil Boy	Do
15260	Costrel	The Blowsers, Morar Confederacy	Morar.
13253	Diana	Miss Obstinate	Calcutta.
761	Jagellon	Colonel Morris	Secunderabad.
5139	b c by Bro to Bird on the Wing—Sis to General Peel.	God's Help	Bombay.
11897	Bugle	Scipio Vernede	Cochin.
1195	Orthos	Moody and Sacky	Akyab, Burmah
948	Palestine	F P Vears	Ahmedabad.
2106	Doctor Gully	Meta	Balladhun.
16014	Pulchra	Centurion	Kandy.
5001	Baronet.	Grouse	Bangalore.
3318	ch c by Camerino—Arethusa	Anundee	Hazarebagh.
6692	Baston	Edema	Ceylon.
10812	Grendon	Mrs Wilson	Lahore.
16285	Sidonia	Joboka	Sissagar.
15857	ch f by Parmesan—Rigolboche	Cheeky	Poona.
14587	Extravagance	Barwell	Simla.
4526	Atholstone	G D G	Lucknow.
1005	Father Mathew.	Little Wrougty	Chandernagore.
6561	Courtier	TheColomboYoungster's Club	Colombo.
6079	Cock Robin	Unlucky Devil'sConfdcy	I. S. Railway.
2594	Roselyon	Peyton Confdcy No. 1	Simla.
946	Standard	Urnopoorna	Do.
1323	Wild Basil	Shreedutswamy	Bombay.
4884	Beaurepaire	Bhogora Confederacy	Mhow.
14709	Garnet	Mulligan Confederacy	Nani Tal.
11981	Mrs Pond	Birdie	Bombay.
10532	Grey Friar	D to C	Toondla.
2884	Il Gladiatore	Little Nell	Simla.
15406	Harebell	Mitchell and Jewesbury.	Kandy.
18739	br c by Parmesan—Old Maid (Strachino)	Papa's choice	Calcutta.
14914	Octavius Cæsar.	N F L G	Umballa.
15817	Waldemar	Paul Det	Calcutta.
1402	Glen Arthur	The Padre	Bombay.
11285	Covenanter	Happy Jack	Rawul Pindi.
8121	Frances	Goldsmith	Hongkong.
8974	Helios	Famine	Surat.
9268	Julius Lotus	Deslendes	Kandy.
7337	Brown Marquis.	H P C	Calcutta.
14728	Morier (late Mon Frere)	Major Farwell	Secunderabad.
4936	Hadrian	Darby and Joan	Calcutta.
3018	ch f by Hermit—Mabile	Laughan and Ghad	Agra.
80	Warren Hasting	Ship	Beerbhoom.
17320	Actæon (late Stockwell II)	Laurie	Allahabad.
15682	Warrenby	Lucknow Confederacy	Lucknow.
1568	King Clovis	Gunner	Meerut.
6250	Triton	W H Lindguist	Calcutta.
4308	Balmoral	The Rangoon Triumvirate	Rangoon.
2935	Plaisante	The Two J's	Dinapore.
11272	Baldacchino	Timbucto Confederacy.	Simla.
8148	Brandon	Our Lady's Confederacy	Calcutta.
17283	Fleur de Lis	Eliza Ezra Se mah	Do.
7964	Queenstown	Nimo	Assensole.
12988	James Pigg	Bang went Sax pence Confederacy	Calcutta.
15003	Zucchero	Sir Launcelot	Bolarum.
8807	Calton	Babbajee Bhootshet	Bombay.
5069	Orleans	Rennant and Swolley	Kurrachee.
16848	Sleipnir	Our last Chance	Simla.
6545	Do or Die	D R F	Sukkur.
1648	King of Spades.	Neilmadub Mitter	Calcutta.
15516	Elvetham	Joseph and Potiphar Confederacy	Lahore.
8362	Madme Spiers	Offaly	Rawul Pindi.
11393	Prince of Orange	Walker	Bombay.
9638	Chamant	One in Three	Calcutta.
4980	St Cloud	The Rangoon Triumvirate	Rangoon.
18751	Lady Golightly.	Stick in the Mud	Lahore.
416	br c by Dollar—Finlande Fontainbleau	Sindooree	Akyab.
13788	ch c by Mandrake—FairMelrose.	Betowfeek	Jacobabad.
142	Sophiette	Mrs E Crothers	Saharunpore.
1719	King	A Simpson	Aden.
8019	Knight of the Shire	J Cozon	Hong kong.
561	Rosbach	Happygo luckyConfedcy	Calcutta.
1564	Muguet	Lucy	Bombay.
7124	Egotist	Guthrie Confederacy	Dinapore.
12697	Waterloo	The Two Abdullahs	Atrock.
6346	Strathnairn	Long Tom Confederacy.	Allyghur.
4931	Helter Skelter.	Nothing venturenothing win	Khundwa.
6343	Brown Prince	Lanka	Colombo.
17534	Forest Queen	Stumps	Jubbulpore.
2651	Lord Athol.	Serajgunge Confederacy	Serajgunge.
7985	Unicorn	Hal a Brothers	Meerut.
10289	Adamite	Ragama	Ceylon.
5324	Clyda	N C Moorkoobay & Co.	Bombay.
13699	Fieldfare	Burgess	Calcutta.
5838	b c by Mentmore—Venus	Tom and Hector	Do.
12442	Merry Agnes	Success	Bombay.
14568	Durham	J B Seervai	Do.
16573	Golden Linnet	Anderson	Rangoon.
2336	Ipswich	W Thompson	Bangalore.
4197	Bonny Girl	Hazaribagh Winning Confederacy	Hazaribagh.
14712	Sly	The Mulligan Confederacy	Naini Tal.
9202	Palmflower	Honiton	Madras.
13874	Central Fire	G. H. Webb	Mussoorie.
6781	Clavileno	Want	Allahabad.
8603	Sunray	Windfall	Bombay.
10043	Hyndland	Three Hopefuls	Cochin.
3315	Sheldrake	Won by a Head	Jouhat Assam.
12804	Pivonnet	Oogar Sain Mahta	Jobdpore.
13884	Fier-a-Bras	Pilgrim	Naini Tal.
3847	Bickerstaffe	Asbestos L. A.	Kotree.
10859	Kino	Serinbai	Bombay.
13448	Kearsage	P. I. S. A. W.	Allahabad.
10701	Lady Palmer	Bacchus	Calcutta.
6991	Woburn	H. A. Fernando	Colombo.
11286	Leopold	Sharp Nick	Rawul Pindi.
11014	Kimbolton	Winter	Madras.
2920	Albert Edward	Mayville Hall	Calcutta.
13999	Ameeria	Morrice	Ferozepore.
8818	Collingbourne	Coondacoom guprain	Rangoon.
17038	Fidelis	Neno	Prome.
12545	Lady Milicent	C. J. R. Le Mesurier	Simla
6226	b c by Macaroni—Reginella	Alan	Amraoti
14106	Grand Templar.	S. N. Roberts	Murree.
16783	b f by Manrake—Cowslip	Small Martha	Bangalore.
17083	Boiador	Mirza Hosson Sherazee	Rangoon.
6839	The Field	Little Snake	Gauhati.
16833	Merry Music	E H P	Jullundur.
16890	Knight Templar	Weare	Rawul Pindi.
2921	Saumur	Promotion	Sealkote.
11450	Collie	Rachel Ellen	Bichpuri.
7250	Muscadin	Bhickajee Rustomjee Patell	Bombay.
7504	Soulagement	Rebew	Do.
12069	Magnolia	Happy go lucky	Calcutta.
1822	Polydorus	Alfred	Chandernagore.
9422	Mossman	Dickie Bird	Benares.
587	St Antony	Messrs. Bryant and Livingstone	Fyzabad.
1423	Excellence	Lewis	Howrah.

BOMBAY.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARQUE SARAH WATSON.—After an illness of 19 days, Captain Diball died on Tuesday at the General Hospital, Madras, of acute dysentery. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Moulvee Hidayatolla Saheb as Acting Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay during the absence of Hussein Effendi.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Gunput Surrotum Mankar, who arrived from England by the last mail steamer, was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Gunput is a son of Mr. Justice Bayley's interpreter.

RAIN.—The districts about Poona have all been visited by good rain. It is only within a circle of ten miles round Poona that the rain has been scanty. A slight shower fell on Wednesday in Poona, but a downpour such as has visited other places in the neighbourhood is looked for.

THEFT AT A MUSJID.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Ally Allybhoy, residing at Baboo Duboo Street, went to the Borah's Musjid on Wednesday to offer prayer and then fell asleep. On awaking he discovered that he had been robbed of a purse containing Rs. 9 in cash, and a pearl valued Rs. 20, which he had in his coat pocket. The matter was reported to the Police.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd September 1877 was Rs. 1,18,35,110, add silver received during the week Rs. 26,12,227. The sum of Rs. 11,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,33,47,337. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 79,20,290 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 21st N. I. at the Apollo Bunder this evening, weather permitting:—

March		
Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Waltz	Manolo	Waldtenfel.
Aria	Don Sebastiano	Donizetti.
Waltz	Chere Amie	Musgrave.
Galop	Stuttgarter	Kubner.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock after the arrival of the meat train at Boree Bunder, the body of a young Hindoo man was found lying across the rails near the Carnac railway over-bridge; the head and arms were severed from the body. Information was at once given to the Police and enquiries made, but no person identified or claimed the body. A Coroner's inquest was held that afternoon, when the following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been run over by a railway train, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

THE following circular of the Government of India, dated 16th August 1877, is published for general information:—"The Governor General in Council has noticed that Local Governments and Administrations are in the habit of granting subsidiary leave for the full period of 30 days to every officer proceeding on furlough or special leave, apparently as a matter of course. His Excellency in Council accordingly invites attention to the Note prefixed to Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, which states the objects for which subsidiary leave can be granted. His Excellency in Council desires that the duration of subsidiary leave may in future be limited by the considerations defined in that Note."

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We are glad to learn that whilst Mr. Gunnesh Wassoodew Joshee, the founder of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha, was recently at Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, through his Minister, Sir T. Mahadeva Rao, presented him with a handsome gold chain of the value of Rs. 300, for his lectures in the vernacular on various subjects, tending to the good of the natives in general. One of the results of Mr. Wassoodew's lectures was the establishment of arbitration courts throughout the districts of Baroda. Both the Maharaja Gaekwar and Sir T. Mahadeva Rao expressed themselves greatly pleased with Mr. Wassoodew's services on behalf of the native communities at large.—*Poona Observer*.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th September, was 703, being 56 more than in the preceding week, 357 more than the total of the week ending 12th September 1876, and 374 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 315 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 54·30. There were 198 deaths from remittent fever, which is 4 more than last week and 98 more above the same period last year. There were 49 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 45 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 76, 43, and 87 respectively as compared with 22, 12, and 19 last year.

LEVYING AN ILLEGAL DISTRESS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the charge of levying an illegal distress against Jeewunlaljee Maharaj, Bhugwandass Kursondass and Purdasee Rampursad was called on for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, preferred by Jeyshunker Surveyshwar. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thackoredass, for the defence. The circumstances that led to the charge appear to be these. The complainant occupied the premises belonging to Jeevunlaljee Maharaj at a monthly rent. A suit was filed in the Small Causes Court at the instance of the Maharaj, the first defendant in the case, for the recovery of the rent due, and before any legal process could be issued against the goods of the present complainant, he was removing them to another house which he had then rented; but while doing so, the third defendant stopped their removal. Mr. Jardine, on the part of the defence, urged a technical point, that no distress whatever was levied, inasmuch that the alleged distress was not levied on the premises, according to the provisions of the Act. He said also, that the present charge was instituted purely to cause annoyance to his client the Maharaj, and for the purpose of injuring his feelings. The Magistrate, concurring with the views of the counsel for the defence, dismissed the case, and awarded Rs. 15 as costs to the defendants.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ℞ Re.	℞ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ℞ Re.	℞ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2¼	45	Jeerasal	2	65
Pisi	3½	36	Bengal	2½	63
Bunsi	2½	58	Inferior quality	..	58
			Patni	2¾	50
GRAM—					
Jumbusuri	3	41	OODID—		
Ghati	3½	37	Nagpore	3¼	37
Surati		36	Gogari	3	40
Kurrachee	3¼	33	Cawnpore	3	31
			MUG—		
BAJREE—			Cutchee	2½	52
Mulkapuri	2¾	40	Kurrachee	2¾	46
Kurrachee	3	42	DALS—		
JOWAREE—			Surti Toor dal.	2	60
Bardi	3¼	33	Dry ditto.	2¾	40
Surati	3½	33	Gram dal	2½	46

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

EXACTIONS OF BOAT-OWNERS AT CALCUTTA.

IN May last the attention of the Government of India was directed to the insufficiency of the supply of cargo-boats for present shipping business of the port of Calcutta, by a strongly worded passage in the price-current of the Chamber of Commerce for 10th May. A communication on the subject was consequently made to the Government of Bengal on the 21st of May last by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Subsequently a memorandum was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, of the firm of Messrs. Borrodaile, Schiller and Co., showing that a combination existed among the owners of cargo-boats, and requesting the interference of Government, and the publication of a tariff maximum rates for boats. Mr. Eden, after consulting some of the chief shippers in Calcutta, and the Collector of Customs, and the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, on August 20th appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme of redress for the evils complained of. Mr. Eden has found that the combination was mainly the result of special pressure of business in consequence of the shipment of food-grains to the Madras ports, and that the charges of the cargo-boat owners were so exorbitant as to seriously interfere with the trade. He was of opinion that arrangements might easily be made to relieve the pressure on shippers. Boats which bring down food-grain from the interior are now permitted to go straight alongside ships loading for Indian ports, under such a pass as is necessary to protect the revenue from fraud; and in the same way food-grains may be loaded and sent on board such ships in ordinary country boats similarly protected by a pass—the rule which hitherto made it necessary that no cargo should be shipped except on a licensed cargo-boat being suspended from August 21st to November 1st, in respect to ships loading for Indian ports. To make this concession a really efficient one, the Committee which drew up the scheme of arrangements and determined the nature of the pass required, was directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to make the forms and procedure as simple as possible, so that no unnecessary difficulties should be put in the way of country-boat owners availing themselves of the concession.

THE LONDON BANK CASE AGAINST MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.

AT the rising of the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Advocate-General mentioned the case of Mahomed Ismail *vs.* Meer Goolam Baba Khan, and applied to Sir Charles Sargent, on behalf of the defendant, under section 36 of Act 3 of 1861, that security should be given by the London Bank "for the restitution of the property" about to be attached by them. The learned Advocate-General said the plaintiff had issued execution or was about to do so against the defendant who had filed an appeal from his Lordship's decree, under circumstances stated by Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, defendant's solicitor, in an affidavit made by him, which would satisfy the Court that this was a proper application under section 36 of the Act referred to. The affidavit states:—"I, Cumroodin Tyabjee, of the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, attornies for the abovenamed defendant, solemnly affirm and says as follows:—That on the 27th August last, a decree was passed by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent against the defendant in the above suit for a sum of Rs. 69,973-13-9, being the amount of call and interest alleged to be due on 655 shares of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank standing in the name of the plaintiff, and which were alleged to have been held by him for and on account of the defendant as his nominee and trustee, and which sum and further interest thereon is ordered to be paid to the official liquidators of the Bank. Against the said decree the defendant has, on the 6th inst., filed an appeal in this Court. The official liquidators of the Bank are residents of and are at present residing in England beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; and their business is carried on in Bombay by their constituted attorney, Mr. Henry Stead. I am informed and believe that the attorney of the liquidators is about to enforce and execute the decree, and that, in the event of his recovering the amount, or any part thereof from the defendant, the same will be remitted to the official liquidators in England for distribution among the creditors of the Bank, or will be applied towards the payment of the liabilities of the Bank; and that in the event of the decree being reversed by the Court of Appeal, there will not be the slightest chance of recovering the amount that may come to the hands of the official liquidators; and consequently the defendant will lose the benefit of any decree which may be made by the Appellate Court reversing the present decree." If these facts were correct, and there could be no doubt that they were correct, no earthly power could get back the money if it was once remitted to England, for even the Court of Chancery could not order it to be given back.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* with an interim order, requiring the plaintiff to show cause why he should not give security for the restitution of the property about to be attached.

DEPARTURE OF SIR W. MEREWETHER FROM SIND.

THERE is not likely, we hear, to be any public demonstration on the departure of Sir William Merewether, not because the public of Kurrachee and Sind are not desirous to display kindly feeling towards Sir William, after having administered the province for so long, but that the Government have put a very stringent veto on anything of the sort taking place. In order to give a public demonstration any characteristic at all an address is almost indispensably necessary, but the Government have, we understand, taken special trouble on this occasion to prevent any address being presented to Sir William Merewether. The regulations of the service are stringent on this particular point and have been, perhaps, found, after much experience, to be absolutely necessary; not only to prevent ambitious aspirants after fame from seeking a bubble reputation after a short period of service by arranging for the "getting up" of an address on resigning the reins of office, but that the efficiency of the service would not, it is considered, be maintained if it became a custom in collectorates or provinces to present an address on the departure of the chief official. Outsiders, however, do not understand why these stringent rules should be made and so rigidly enforced; but those who are not mixed up in official life, and their number in India is very small, have not the experience of official life which those who have framed these rules certainly have; but they can understand that the Government of India may be guided by very good reasons in what they have ordered. The result is that an officer of long service and of high position, whose popularity is considerable and to whom the presentation of an address would have been a source of real pleasure to the great majority of the public, leaves the province he has ruled for nine years in a manner hardly more ostentatious than was shown when he first entered it. The efforts of the public to signify their regard and their regret find some vent in a ball and a dinner party both of which are given by the chief officials of the province of Sind and the private friends of Sir William Merewether. The ball that was given might have included a wider range than was taken and so have been a more public affair than it really was, but the arrangements that were made were considered sufficient for the purpose and the object in view was never lost sight of; and the whole of the proceedings were completely successful. Similar remarks might be applied with regard to the dinner to be given by the Sind Club to Sir William Merewether this evening. The Sind Club is an institution which embraces all the officials in and out of Kurrachee, and they unanimously join together to give to Sir William Merewether a last farewell, which must be exceedingly gratifying to him and which does honour to the Sind Club; but there is no really public demonstration in either of these festive occasions; and so far, we think, there is room for some feeling of regret that many who would have gladly taken a part in the farewell ceremonies have not had the opportunity of doing so. As exponents of the general or public view of the proceedings that seem to be required on the departure of an official of Sir William Merewether's position we take a purely disinterested and impartial review of what is going on under our immediate observation; and we believe that a greater display of public feeling would have been shown if the opportunity had offered.

THE Ball at the Frere Hall took place as announced on Thursday night, Sept. 6, in honour of the departure of Sir William Merewether. The large room was filled, about 150 persons being present. Sir William Merewether arrived soon after 10 o'clock and was received by the Stewards, and the dancing proceeded with great vigour. After supper Mr. Melvill rose to propose the toast of the health of Sir William Merewether. He eulogised his administration, noticing the great progress that the harbour works had made, happily consummated in the Revolving Light which was displayed for the first time a few nights ago. Mr. Melvill then alluded to the great hospitality which Sir William Merewether had always shown, and concluded by proposing his health in the threefold character of Soldier, Administrator, and Host. Sir William Merewether, in reply, thanked Mr. Melvill and the company present for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received. He said that from his long experience he could not but take a warm interest in India, more especially in Sind, as he had spent 36 years of his life in this country. He said he was very sorry to leave his work, but he was happy to take the opportunity offered to thank all those who had served under him in the administration of the province. After a few further remarks Sir William sat down amidst a burst of cheering, which resounded far and wide in the quiet, still air of midnight, or rather the small hours of morning. Dancing was resumed, the night's entertainment closing with the cotillion in which all in the room joined, and soon after the company separated. The dinner to be given to Sir William Merewether by the Sind Club takes place to-night.—*The Beacon*, Sept. 8.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13TH, 1877.
(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

John Amelius Boardman, deputy jailor of the Central Yerrowda Jail, was charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal breach of trust as a public servant, in respect of 12 tolas of silver which were entrusted to him on the 19th July last, and of 4 tolas which were entrusted to him on the 24th idem, in his capacity as deputy jailor. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity for the prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity asked, before the prisoner was given in charge, that the charges be amended and separated, as they were distinct, and as the evidence as to each charge was not the same.

The Judge said the application ought to have been made before this time as the learned counsel had a copy of the charges with him.

Mr. Inverarity said neither he nor his client had a copy of the charges. Prisoner did not know the Clerk of the Crown had framed any additional charges until they were read out.

The Clerk of the Crown said no copy had been applied for. The charges were amended at once; and the trial proceeded.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury, said the present case was one which must excite in their minds, as it had done in him, feelings of deep regret. The prisoner was a European, and for some time past had been placed in a position of authority in the Central Jail at Poona. It was necessary to the due administration of justice in this country that those who are placed in authority over the subject race should, when guilty of any dishonesty, be visited with punishment. Honesty, probity, and straightforwardness should be the characteristics of those who are placed in authority over the people of the country. In this case the offence was the more to be regretted, as the prisoner not only committed it, but induced others to connive at it. In the jail there was a shop where electro-plating was taught, and in the shop it was necessary to keep a supply of silver. The silver in this instance was in the custody of one Downing, a convict, who understood the art of electro-plating and taught it to others. Prisoner, knowing that the silver was in the possession of Downing, applied to him on the 19th July last for a quantity of silver, 12 tolas, which he used for his own purposes and had it sold in the bazaar. On the 24th July last, prisoner addressed a letter to Downing, calling him "My dear Downing," (although familiarity with convicts was prohibited by the jail rules) in which he asked him for four more tolas of silver. The letter was found on Downing when he was searched. It might be argued for the prisoner that he had not the silver in his possession; but it must be remembered that he was the person in charge of the electro-plating shop, Downing being under his orders, and that he (prisoner) was really the responsible party. The learned counsel explained to the jury the difference between simple breach of trust and breach of trust as a public servant, the latter being the more serious offence, for which a heavy punishment is provided by the Penal Code.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. James Taylor examined by Mr. Gill—I am head jailor of the Deccan Central Jail at Yerrowda. In it there is a shop for electro-plating, and the art is taught to convicts. Prisoner had charge of the shop, he did not work in it. In July last, a convict named Downing was working in the shop under prisoner. The silver and the electro-plating chemicals, and all the raw material were in prisoner's charge; and he sometimes worked at them himself in the shop. He used to take the silver and make bars of it, and keep an account of it. In July last, a man of the name of Gopinath was working under prisoner. Downing was also working in that month. From information I received, I went to the electro-plating shop and found a piece of silver weighing 19 tolas, a corner of which appeared freshly cut. Downing and Gopinath and the steward of the jail, the last of whom I took with me as a witness, were there. In answer to me, Downing said he had made of the corner piece an anode for replenishing the bath. On searching Downing, I found a note addressed to him by prisoner—a familiar note—and in the room I found some English tobacco, two or three rings, and two rupees with wax between them to prevent them from jingling. The money and the tobacco were forbidden articles, and I found them under the leg of a table. Downing said they came over the wall in a parcel one morning, and he took them. He said he made the rings for sale. Prisoner came there and assisted me in the search. Downing made a statement to me on a subsequent occasion, not in the presence of the prisoner. At that time some work in electro-plating had been done for Mr. Giertzsen, Superintendent of Police, which was badly done and was sent back, and was in the course of being electro-plated again. Jalamsing is the name of a warder in the jail.

Cross-examined—Prisoner had complained more than once of Jalamsing, a witness in this case, whose pay was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 a month for taking a convict to work at his house in making a grinding-ston

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for him. While the search was going on, prisoner found a small piece of gold among small pieces of silver, and made it over to me. Jalamsing had been suspended before he made the statement in connection with this case. His belt was taken off for some three seconds by the Superintendent because he denied a knowledge of the silver that was sold by him. Prisoner's pay is Rs. 120 a month. The value of the silver irrespect of which he is charged is about Rs. 16.

Re-examined—At the time I made the search on the 19th July, I had no reason to suspect the prisoner of anything. I took the note I found on Downing to the Superintendent. I then took Downing to him, and it was in consequence of a statement Downing made then, that I suspected the prisoner. The piece of gold found by prisoner was so very thin that I did not take it into consideration.

To the Court (at Mr. Inverarity's suggestion)—The prisoner's dismissal was based on the familiar terms which he used to Downing in the note asking for the four tolas of silver. (At Mr. Gill's suggestion.)—No charge was preferred against him on the ground of familiarity with Downing. The shop was an electro-plating as well as a silver-smith's shop.

Thomas Henry Downing—I was a medical student in England. I came out two years ago when I had very good prospects, but I was foolish, played cards, and committed forgery. I am now a convict in jail. I am 21 years of age. On the 19th July last, prisoner called me apart from the other prisoners and asked me for ten tolas of silver. I produced a piece of over twelve tolas from the electro-plating shop, and prisoner took it away. On the morning of the 24th July last, prisoner sent me a note asking for four more tolas of silver. He came to the shop at 9 o'clock. I produced 3½ tolas in small pieces, which he refused, as he wanted one piece. Fragments of silver would have done very much better for replenishing the bath. Prisoner said he would come again at 10 o'clock to receive the four tolas in one piece. At that hour he came again and received from me one piece of four annas. The silver formed part of what I had received from prisoner for the purposes of the shop. The bars of silver were kept in one of the cells in the European yard. In taking the silver from me, prisoner said he had a goldsmith outside who would make some good things for the sale room. There is a sale room and a show room in the jail. Prisoner had never before asked me for silver in a similar way. I was playing a game at quoits when prisoner called me away from the other prisoners. This was contrary to the jail rules, but prisoner said to me "I have no objection to your playing, but when you play, why don't you place somebody on the look out at the gate to see if the superintendent or the jailor is coming?" It is my duty to rectify the bath, to strengthen it when it gets weak. I do not pass receipts for the silver received for the shop.

Jalamsing, a jail sepoy, said he was told by the prisoner on the 19th July last to go to Poona and sell for him some silver which he handed him. Witness did so and gave Rs. 12 to Mrs. Boardman. This evidence was corroborated by Abdoola, a jail sepoy, and Vithul Crushna, a convict, at present acting as a warder, who met Jalamsing in the road as he was returning from Poona with the proceeds of the sale of the silver, and whom he had informed of the nature of the business on which he was sent by prisoner. After further evidence had been called, the Court adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) morning. The jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel.

A LAST APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

From Lieut.-Col. O. T. MOORE, Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Camp Poona, August 30th 1877.

SIR,—As under instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 4494 of the 24th July 1877, I shall, on the 1st September next, cease to carry on the duties hitherto devolving on me as Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, I think it advisable to forward to Government the accompanying memo., which is in effect a consideration of the reasons and arguments lately brought forward by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay and others, adverse to the continuance of any Government supervision of the cotton trade of this Presidency. As the grounds on which their memorials should be complied with, the paper is, I am concerned to say, somewhat lengthy, but the subject could, I think, scarcely be done justice to in narrower limits.

2. The opponents of any and every measure for the protection of cotton from adulteration found their application for the repeal of Act 9 of 1863—which, if repealed, sweeps away with it, I may observe, every obstacle and barrier to adulteration—under 8 main propositions. They are shortly as follows:—

1. That the "cotton trade" of Western India considers special legislation useless, and the Penal Code provides sufficient remedies.
2. That "exports" require no State protection.
3. That the present Act was passed in consequence of adulteration becoming excessive during the American War; and that therefore, by inference, no legislation of this nature would have been necessary had there been no American War. Similarly, that the American War having long since ceased, no legislation is now necessary.
4. That the admitted improvement in the condition of Indian cotton is due to the altered conditions of trade, and in no way to Act 9 of 1863, &c.
5. That the best cotton has been received principally from districts where the Act is not in force: here, by inference again, no Government interference is required to protect "exports." (See No. 2 above, and latter part of para. 5 of this letter, on this point also para. 12.)
6. That the wording of the existing law has been found harsh and oppressive.
7. That "the trade" should not pay for the maintenance of the establishment under the Act.
8. That, if special legislation be curtailed, the State, and not "the trade," should pay the working expences.

3. These arguments have been brought forward at intervals during the last seven or eight years, and have been replied to and, I think, disposed of. The persistency, however, of the objectors renders it necessary to again produce reasons, and I may add proofs, in favour of Government interference of some kind.

4. These reasons and proofs, which, I respectfully submit, are conclusive in favour of legislation for the protection of cotton from adulteration, will be found in detail in the accompanying memo. They are selected from the printed reports of the Chamber of Commerce itself, from the opinions and statements of unprejudiced men—some statesmen, other merchants, &c.—and are not more matters of opinion brought forward by those who have an interest to serve in maintaining an Act, and an establishment to work it, as has been somewhat pointedly stated by the present chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in his memorial on behalf of "the mercantile community of Bombay," addressed to the Chief Secretary of State for India, and dated 1st May 1877. In it the following sentences occur:—

"Since this Bill to make the law more stringent was restored, no change has taken place, so that if there were any truth in the idea of the cotton trade being dependent on the working of the Act, the trade must have declined and almost perished by this time under a law which cannot be worked. Notwithstanding all this we are told, when the Bill of 1877 is brought forward, that the operations of the Cotton Frauds Department have been most effectual, and that mainly to it are due the improvements which have taken place in the cotton trade."

"It is plainly impossible to reconcile this conflicting evidence in any other way than that it is to the interest of the Cotton Frauds Department to have the legislation continued."

"When the officers of that Department thought in 1869 that they could get a fresh law passed, giving them greater powers, they said that the Act, as it stood, could not be worked, and when they find that it could only be maintained if, as your Lordship appears to have intended, it were made a little less stringent, they then come forward and say that it has worked admirably."

5. With reference to the above I would, *firstly*, remark that the officers of the Department have never said the Act worked "admirably." They have merely given it as their opinion, that the Act and Government supervision had done great good; that at the same time the Act latterly had been less efficient, shown amongst other things by the difficulty in obtaining convictions, and that it required remodelling. Further, the last opinions on the point at issue which were publicly given by the officers of the Department, were so when the Commission sat in 1875, and if I mistake not the directions of the Chief Secretary of State referred to by Mr. D. Graham to amend the law, and if possible make it less stringent, were forwarded to this country some months *subsequent* to the publishing of the Report of the Commission. The word "stringent," moreover, has been a word much used, and I think much misunderstood,—that is to say, it has been used in different senses by different people, and has been, in fact, a stumbling block for years. The officers of this Department did not wish for "stringency," in the sense of heavier punishments. My feeling, indeed, has been in the opposite direction. In the above sense, therefore, it is incorrect to say that they wished the Act to be made "more stringent." But what they and I at their head did certainly wish was, that the wording of the Act should be so remodelled, that a man undeniably guilty of an offence against the intention and spirit of the Act, should be made more liable to conviction, and consequent punishment; no matter of what nature or gravity that punishment might be arranged to be.

Secondly, such statements as those above quoted, unjust and unfounded as they unquestionably are, should be unworthy of Mr. Donald Graham and the respectable body which he represents.

They come especially badly from him, as he appears to have studied the general subject so slightly as even to have been unaware, as he stated in his place in Council, on the discussion on the new Bill, 3rd March 1877, of the circumstances under which letter No. 242 of October 4th 1873 was written with the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which body he now represents, to the Assistant Commissioner, Akola.

This letter requested that exceptional measures should be taken by the Resident of Hyderabad, which would be considered extreme in this Presidency, and in fact beyond the power of Government to prevent the possibility of adulteration in the Berars. It further stated that if certain inferior cotton was allowed to be grown, "it would be nothing short of a calamity to the cotton trade of Western India"; that it could only be grown for the purposes of adulteration and so used "it undoubtedly would be, if permitted to be grown." It also added, that "the Committee of the Chamber earnestly hope the Resident at Hyderabad will prevent the introduction of the old Khandesh cotton seed into the Berars, in the interests alike of the ryots and the cotton trade of Western India."

6. On another occasion, just ten days later, viz., the 14th October 1873,—not four years ago,—the then chairman at a general meeting of the Bombay Chamber spoke as follows, with reference to a proposal that the Cotton Frauds Act should then be abolished:—

"Almost every agent in the districts said that if the Cotton Frauds Act were to be repealed it would be looked upon as an announcement on the part of Government that fraud which was before penal would then be made legal, and that adulteration would be carried on to a fearful extent."

7. These two extracts, both from the proceedings of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the statements being made under the authority of, or by, their chairman, are in themselves alone sufficient to show that the officers of this Department were quite justified in attributing the improved condition of Indian cotton, which they did in their evidence before the Commission not 6 months after the date of these extracts, chiefly, if not entirely, to the existence of Government legislation and measures expressive of adulteration, and entitle me to say that Mr. Donald Graham's remarks as previously quoted are unjust and unfounded. In addition to this, the Chamber has more than once admitted the good effect of the Government arrangements; while the Government Commission of March 1874 in their report to Government distinctly assert the good effect as follows: "The Commission have no doubt that the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department have, on the whole, worked zealously and well, and that the Act has to a great extent served the purpose for which it was passed, and been instrumental in checking the grosser kinds of adulteration by the admixture of extraneous substances."

8. The extracts further show that the improvement in the condition of Indian cotton has not been brought about, as argued by the Chamber, solely by improved communications, railways, telegraph, and the exporter being brought face to face with the producer. They prove also that "exports" have not that reliance on their own power "to protect themselves" which the Bombay Chamber supposes them to possess. These extracts also prove that the morale of the trade in the lower branches of it had not improved one particle up to so late as four years ago: otherwise, why should the Bombay Chamber at one time so forcibly and emphatically request the interference of the Resident of Hyderabad, and at another state by the lips, and apparently with the assent of their chairman, that "if the Cotton Frauds Act were to be repealed * * * * * adulteration would be carried on to a fearful extent"?

9. Reference has been made more than once by the opponents of legislation for the cotton trade to the proceedings of the Commission appointed in March 1874 to take evidence on the whole question; and they have pointed with a certain amount of authority to the verdict of that Commission. It is true that, in so far as the weight of members or the Commission is concerned, the verdict was strong against any legislative interference—three members being against, and but one in favour of the continuation of an Act; but to any unprejudiced person, who reads the proceedings carefully, it is manifest that the weight of evidence, which after all is what we must be guided by, is in favour of legislation. The opinion, moreover, of the Chief Secretary of State for India is, as is well known, that the verdict was against the evidence, and this opinion must be accepted as conclusive on this point.

10. As this will be the last occasion on which I shall have the honour of addressing Government on matters connected with the Department of which I have for six years been the head, I beg now to be permitted to formally record my firm belief that measures of some kind, initiated and supervised by Government, are still necessary, and will long remain so, for the protection of cotton from adulteration. I have no expectation, however, in case of adulteration being "carried on to a fearful extent," owing to the Act and Department being eventually abolished, that this necessity will be readily acknowledged by the present memorialists. It is not in the nature of things that men, who have committed themselves to any special line of action, should easily admit their mistake. I shall be prepared, therefore, to hear privately of fearful adulteration, as mentioned by the chairman of the Bombay Chamber, while it is probable that nothing will be heard publicly or authoritatively of such a state of affairs.

To enable Government to learn the real, I may say inner, feelings on this point entertained by the great majority of mercantile men carrying on business in cotton in the districts, I would respectfully urge that Government should be pleased to call for from the records of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the various letters referred to by the chairman in his remarks, quoted by me in para. 6 of this letter. These letters, I have little doubt, would be most useful in assisting Government to arrive at sound conclusions on this important subject.

11. I would also beg to draw the attention of Government to the important fact that the export of Indian cotton seems to be largely increasing to continental ports.

In the season 1875-76 the number of bales exported from Bombay to England were 588,823;

Do. to Continental ports 359,461.

In this last season of 1876-77, the figures stand as follows:—

Exported to England, bales 427,759.

Do. direct, Continental ports, bales 485,444.

These figures are suggestive, and it may well be if the amount of the direct continental export continues increasing as above and at anything like the same rate, that continental purchasers of our Indian cotton may soon be wishing for protection of the staple, or failing this, may considerably decrease their purchases. Our trade might thus be seriously affected without Government even being aware of the cause, as it would be manifestly impossible for the merchants of seven or eight continental nations to make their opinions and wishes known to our Government, as the members of our Manchester and Liverpool Chambers do; whilst if this direct trade continues and increases, as it probably will, English brokers and spinners will not have the same interest as formerly in the East Indian trade.

12. Finally, I beg especially to draw the attention of Government to the peculiar fact, that whilst our mercantile community here are doing their best to induce the authorities to give up and abolish as "useless," and uncalled for, all arrangements for the protection of cotton, having as their object the improvement of the condition of the staple, which arrangements have existed in one form or another for nearly half a century, and while the Chambers of Manchester and Liverpool with apparent inconsistency are now aiding them in their endeavours, we find from the *Oldham Chronicle* of July 14th of this year, that at a meeting of the "National Cotton Association of America," held in the room of the Cotton Brokers Association at Liverpool, on Thursday, July 10th last, at which many English representatives of the trade were present, amongst other members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, it was amongst other points stated by the Liverpool Chairman, that "they had noticed in Liverpool with great satisfaction that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange had acted up on the suggestions made at the Convention last year, and appointed inspectors of cotton shipped from that port." The result had been highly satisfactory, and the out-turn of the cotton had been very much improved, and was now nearly all that could be desired.

This inspection certainly appears to have been arranged for by the mercantile body, and on their own account; still it appears to have been much required, as the result is declared to have been "highly satisfactory" and "was now nearly all that could be desired." It shows that "improved communications," "telegraphs," "railways," and the exporter being brought face to face with the producer, &c., has failed, even in civilized and enlightened America, to protect "exports," and to suppress fraud and adulteration. That these means then, alone, should be found all-sufficient in an Oriental country those who know the country and its people will probably doubt.—I have, &c.,

A. T. MOORE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Dept.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A SHOOTING MATCH.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hyderabad, Sind, writes to the *Beacon*:—A farewell match by invitation of Sergeant Major Lyness and Color Sergeant Gordon, of the Detachment 83rd Regiment, was fired at the butts, Hyderabad, on the 31st August, in memory of the old Snider, which has given place to the Martini-Henry. Sides were chosen indiscriminately from the sergeants of the detachment and station, but the contest was carried on under unfavourable circumstances. A strong and variable wind blowing from the right front of the targets prevailed throughout the day, and at frequent intervals there were heavy showers of dust. Sergeant Major Lyness chose the men for one side, and Color Sergeant Gordon for the opponents, each team consisting of eight. The conditions were, third class target, position any, five rounds at each distance 200, 300 and 400 yards respectively. The steady shooting of Sergeant Delury, who made the top score, was the subject of general admiration. According to arrangements made previous to the match, Color Sergeant Gordon's team, as the defeated one, had to entertain the members of the opposite side. The result of the meeting was very gratifying to all, and the arrangements made reflected great credit on the Sergeant Major.

The figures below show the numbers registered for each distance:—

SERGEANT MAJOR LYNESS' SIDE.

Sergeant Major Lyness ...	16	11	9—36
Sergeant Neal ...	15	9	7—31
,, Brennan ...	13	10	5—28
,, Reeve ...	14	13	7—34
Mr. Young ...	15	12	2—29
Sergeant Whalore ...	13	4	9—26
,, Davenport ...	9	6	4—19
,, White ...	16	9	9—34
			Total...227

COLOR SERGEANT GORDON'S SIDE.

Color Sergeant Gordon...	14	11	4—29
Sergeant Majee...	7	14	6—27
,, Delury ...	15	10	13—38
,, Clent...	13	10	8—31
,, Ravening...	12	10	3—25
,, Redman ...	7	8	6—21
,, Solomons...	6	6	4—16
,, Stephens...	15	2	7—24
			Total...205

The Detachment of the 83rd Regiment, which has recently been armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, are undergoing a course of instruction with the new arm.

THE ALLEGED NARROW ESCAPE OF THE VICEROY'S TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—As I notice in your issue of yesterday morning a very incorrect and greatly exaggerated account of the detention occasioned to His Excellency the Viceroy's train on Wednesday last, I beg to offer you a correct statement of the occurrence. . . There was not at any time the slightest danger of a collision, and the whole account of the detonators is a myth. There was simply a delay of about 50 minutes occasioned to the Viceroy's train, and that not solely by the detention between Chinnamapett and Arconum. All the danger signals that were necessarily exhibited were perceived in time by the party in His Excellency's train, and the officers in charge of that train were perfectly aware of the whole state of things, and there was no hitch or danger.

FACT.

THE FAMINE IN MYSORE.

IT is with deep regret that we publish the subjoined telegram which we received on Saturday from a correspondent at Mysore. It will be seen that the statements contained in the telegram reveal a grave condition of affairs in Mysore. We can hardly believe that the famine has been so seriously mismanaged in the town. We hope and trust that there has not been so very sad a collapse in meeting the calamity. On the other hand, we have no reason to doubt the statements of our correspondent, who has every means at his disposal to be accurate. We give prominence to the communication, and would direct the special attention of the Chief Commissioner to it, in order that some enquiry might be made about the matter. The telegram is as follows:—"Recent economical famine management diminishes paupers fed by 1,000 daily. The official famine may perish before H. E. the Viceroy comes. Destitution is universally increasing. Numerous Ursco families have petitioned the Ranees to save them from death by starvation. The condition of the higher class of Hindu and Mahomedan families is pitiable. The Relief officers' discretion has been seemingly abridged."—*Bangalore Examiner.*

SUICIDE, BAD DIET, AND NARCOTICS.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal—Surgeon Major J. M. Coates, M. D.,—has just issued his report for 1876. It is a very long but at the same time most interesting document, abounding with facts of the greatest possible interest from social, medical, and sanitary points of view. We make two or three quotations to sustain the opinion we have given. On suicide and the causes which lead to it, Dr. Coates says:—

"Self-destruction does not appear to have been much resorted to this year. The largest number of suicides were, as usual, women, in the proportion of 1,349, to 841 males. In Pooree it is stated that colic which is very prevalent among the lower classes of Oorihs, tends most to the commission of suicide. Family quarrels is usually the cause, though this is not always disclosed in the police reports. In Jessore, Dr. Wright says that he has very frequently to examine bodies in which the mode of death is invariably by hanging. The female suicides, which exceed the males, are principally young wives from 12 to 22 years of age, who hang themselves after quarrelling with their husbands or mothers-in-law. The plea with the men is generally a bad pain in the stomach, but grief and disappointment are the chief reasons."

Of the bad effects of temple food we find the following:—

"At Pooree the mohunts, a small body of rich Brahmins, with considerable land endowments, who lead an unmarried life, take one principal meal of mahaprosbad, of superior quality to that issued to the pilgrims, and a light one of fruits and sweetmeats a day, and abstain from fish or animal food of any kind. Their food being rich in quality, combined with indolent habits, leads to indigestion, and often to colic in many of this class, and also to obesity which renders life a burden to them. The prejudicial effects of the mahaprosbad, or temple food, on the health of the pilgrims have been often described. 'A vast kitchen for 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims at the festival times, with a class of cooks who try to secure as much gain out of the sale of mahaprosbad as they can, requires the utmost vigilance in its supervision. The mahaprosbad is of various kind, but only about seven to eight varieties are cooked every day, and consist generally of the different preparations of rice, dall, vegetables, and sweetmeats. Salt is sparingly used. Ghee is of bad quality and insufficient, and vegetables are scanty. The water for culinary purposes, drawn from wells inside the temple, is very bad; worse than that is the Churna Mirta (washings from the temple), which is considered sacred, and is drank by every pilgrim; and worst of all is the adulteration of fresh with stale food.'"

We very much regret to learn that indulgence in spirituous liquors is greatly increasing. For instance, Dr. Coates says:—

"The reports show that spirits are largely consumed, and their use is gaining ground. The lower classes, such as the Bouris, Domes, Harees and Chamars, and the Mahomedans to a limited extent, use country spirits. Imported spirits are consumed mostly by the Hindus, and it is much to be regretted that the educated classes among them are taking to them in several districts. Pochai, or rice-beer, is largely used by the lower classes, especially in Beerbhum, Darjeeling, Sinbhum, and the Sonthal Pergunnas. In Singbhum the Coles subsist more on the pochai than on anything else, and it is said it has no bad effect on them. Opium, ganja, and other narcotics, are, as usual, generally used, but not to a greater extent than in former years. In many places opium is said to act as a protection against fever and is believed to prolong life."—*Madras Times.*

CEYLON.

THE BISHOP AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES.

IT affords us much pleasure to learn that matters have been so far arranged between the Bishop and Messrs. Oakley and Clark, as to render an early settlement of all disputed points a matter of comparative ease. According to the *Diocesan Gazette*:—

"No hesitation was felt on either side in making the joyful news known, and though as we understand most of the homeward telegrams were stopped in time, yet the news somehow travelled far enough to reach the Bishop of Madras, for we hear that our Bishop had yesterday (August 28) a letter of congratulation from him. But what was the surprise of all, when it was found that the Tamil Cooly Mission Committee would not accept the compact which had been arranged by Mr. Oakley and agreed to by Mr. Clark! As far as we can understand, the Committee maintain that the Mission is not the Society's Mission, but the Committee's, which was only entrusted by them to clergymen of the Church Missionary Society, and that it therefore stands on a different footing from the Society's others Missions. Upon this ground they refused to insert in their constitutions the new article to which the Bishop and Mr. Oakley had agreed, and Mr. Oakley had therefore to communicate to the Bishop the failure of the negociation."

On this condition of affairs the Bishop wrote to Mr. Clark as follows:—

Kandy, August 27th, 1877.

DEAR MR. CLARK,—I cannot say how sorry I am, especially for your sake, that this delay, for I hope if is only a delay, has occurred. Still the difficulty is itself a proof how much need there was for such revision of the relations of the Mission to the Society, and to the Church. As the result of my negociation with Mr. Oakley has of course become public, both by genera conversation and by being submitted to the Committee, I think it best that it should be published in its entirety and shall therefore not withhold my letter to the Metropolitan in which the whole is quoted, nor refuse to allow it to appear in the local press. My correspondence with you is embodied in the same letter. Although in the present situation of affairs I can take no step which would involve a recognition of the mission, yet I trust the happy relation restored with yourself may be unimpaired.—Believe me, &c.,

R. S. COLOMBO.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JAMES LONGDEN AT GALLE.

SIR James and Lady Longden landed at Galle on the 2nd inst., accompanied by Mr. Hayne, and were received by the Government Agent and other officials. Mr Templer read the address on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Morrison that from the inhabitants. Sir James seemed much pleased with the reception; and in replying to the address from the inhabitants, thanked them for their cordial welcome, hoped that when leaving the island he would have done nothing to forfeit the confidence which they had reposed in him in anticipation, and said that he would always favorably consider the interests of Galle. His Excellency then proceeded to All Saints' Church, where the Bishop held a short Thanksgiving Service, after which the viceregal party drove to Mr. Templer's. The jetty was most tastefully decorated, and the vessels in the harbour were covered with bunting.

Next morning His Excellency was entertained at a public breakfast, when in reply to the toast of his health, he said, "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I cannot but feel how inadequate any words that I can use can be, to express the feelings I entertain for the cordial welcome which I have received, and also for that accorded to Lady Longden. I cannot separate myself from the office I hold; and I believe the welcome you have given me, you would be ready to give to any other Governor; but I cannot help feeling the kind way that you have received me, and the kind way you have spoken of Lady Longden. I have come to make my home here for some time, and I hope that, with the help of Divine Providence, I may be able to deal faithfully with the many questions affecting the colony to which the Chairman has just referred. I am aware, from my past experience, that the position of a Governor is a very trying one, and that it is impossible for him to please all classes. Some of his actions please one class, but give dissatisfaction to another. A Governor, however, may loyally and honestly form his own opinion, and may act on that opinion even at the cost of being sometime misunderstood. As Governor of the colony, I shall have the example of many illustrious predecessors to guide me, besides the counsel of those connected with me in office; and it will be my duty to carry out all projects already begun, as well as the new questions which may arise to be dealt with. I sincerely hope that I may leave this colony in the state of prosperity in which I find it to-day. I thank you again for the welcome you have given Lady Longden and myself."

THE guns have thundered forth a welcome to the Governor of Ceylon; and, second to none in our loyalty we hasten to be first to offer the congratulations of the fourth estate to Sir James Longden on his arrival. More than this it does not become us now to write, though we may add a hope that the experience gained in Colonial Administration may be made to yield happy results in this colony, where questions grave and full of difficulty await solution. The public are prepared to give Sir James Longden a hearty welcome, impressed as they are with a belief that in him they shall find a ruler anxious to serve the interests of all classes without prejudice to any. May they not be disappointed, and may we enjoy the privilege of helping, in our own sphere and in our own way, the good and useful work that has to be accomplished.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES LAYARD.

THE present homeward Messageries steamer conveys from our shores the oldest European resident and the senior member of the Ceylon Civil Service, the last of the old class of Civil Servants. Sir Charles Layard carries with him the good wishes of the community for health to enable him to enjoy that repose to which his age and long public service fully entitle him. The departing Government Agent and Municipal Chairman commenced public life in Ceylon so long ago as 1830, as extra Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office. After serving at Jaffna as Fiscal and Sitting Magistrate for some months, he was appointed Assistant to the Collector at Colombo, and in 1838 took the only leave he ever enjoyed during nearly half a century, and proceeded to England. On his return in January 1835 he served in various capacities until he was finally, in 1851, confirmed as Government Agent, Western Province. Sir Charles Layard, by an accumulation of unavailed furlough, is now entitled to about ten years' leave. The one great drawback in Sir Charles Layard's career has ever been, that he had served too continually, without recuperating in a temperate clime and amidst the European world, those physical and mental forces which prolonged residence in the East too surely impairs. His work may well be considered at an end, and although he has spoken of returning to his official post, it is neither probable nor desirable that he should do so. There are limits to the endurance of every constitution, and Sir Charles has surely tested his to the uttermost.—*Ceylon Times.*

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NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

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Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldi Rose.

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GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON, near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 133, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.
These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

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The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
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Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
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Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.
By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.
The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madra India.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK containing 8 dozen Pints	......	Rs.	16	0
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A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*
"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.
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APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*
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Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.
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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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TO
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
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GOVERNOR
OF
BOMBAY.
1st September 1877.

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SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.
The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.
CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.
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CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."
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SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
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1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.........	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.........	Rs. 30 each
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C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.
They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.
COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.
Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Graisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £3 2s. to £9 10s. per foot.
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ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
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GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.
The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)
The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.
The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.
Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placard exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

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